THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

VOLUME XVIII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1847. NUMBER 13.

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April 24, 1847. 19

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WANTED in exchange for Goods, Wool, Butter, Cheese, and all kinds of Country Produce. H. CADWELL.
June 6, 1846. 3

HARDWARE.—Shelf Hardware and House Trimmings can always be had very cheap at the cheap store of S. JACKSON & co.
November 21, 1846. 27

CASH FOR TIMOTHY SEED.—The subscribers will pay cash for good clean Timothy seed. B. TOMLINSON & CO.

M'GUFFEES' series of School Books, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, for sale at No. 111, French St. Erie, May 6, 1847. 51

REMOVAL.

G. LOOMIS & Co. have removed their stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, etc. etc., No. 5, People's Row, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, where they will be pleased to have their friends call as usual.
N. B. A large addition to their stock in trade will be made in a short time.
Erie, May 19, 1847. 1

GLOVES.—We have the best assortment that will be in this market of all kinds, including Stewart's self imported black and fancy Kid, fancy and variegated Silks and China Linen.
April 26. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

WE ARE ALL FOR THE GRAVE.

BY J. CLEMENT.

"I'm bound for the grave!" said an aged man,
With a feeble step and a hollow tone;
"In the battle of life I've long kept the van,
My comrades have fallen—I'm fighting alone!"
While yet he was speaking, an unseen dart
Was flung by the merciless archer, DEATH;
It pierced the old man through his resolute heart,
And "I'm fighting alone!" was his latest breath.

"I'm bound for the grave!" said a noble youth,
With a hectic flush on his burning cheek;
While the wintry winds, that know no ruth,
A chilly bed for his form bespeak.
When the blast had fled, and the laughing Spring
Her carpet of green o'er the earth had spread,
The sweetest flowers that Love could bring
Distilled their balm o'er his low laid head.

"I'm bound for the grave!" said a feeble child,
With its infant dews scarce melted away;
"I never shall feel youth's frenzy wild,
I shall not live to be old and gray!"
And its fever raged, and aside it turned,
Its eye half closed, then died its light;
To the socket its candle had suddenly burned,
Like a young star quenched by a tear of night.

"I'm bound for the grave!" said a lisping one,
Whose words were told in her angel smiles;
"I must haste away where a brighter sun
Ne'er hides its face from the Golden Isle."
She had caught the song of their minstrels fair;
And though unfledged were her spirit-wings,
The Dove divine bore her gently there,
Where now with radiant opes she sings!

"I'm bound for the grave, where I hasten to be!"
Is marching the song of the old and young;
"I'm bound for the grave" is Humanity's cry—
With the heart-strings of life is the anthem rung,
"He come to the grave!" is Death's dreadful call.
Since first on man fell the blight of sin;
"Your robe you must exchange for my pall,
To the grave! to the grave! I must hurry you in!"

Gen. Greene's Retreat through the Carolinas.

BY J. T. HEADLEY.

To understand the ground over which this remarkable retreat was performed, it is only necessary to glance at a map. Three large rivers rise in the north-west parts of South and North Carolina, and flow in a south-easterly direction into the Atlantic. The lower or more southern one, is the Catawba, which empties into the Santee. The next, north of it, and nearly parallel, is the Yadkin, emptying into the Pedee. The last, and more northern, is the Dan, which soon leaves its south-easterly direction, and winds backwards and forwards across the Virginia line, and finally falls into the Roanoke. Greene was now on the Catawba, or most southern river, and directed his steps north, his line of progress cutting the Yadkin and Dan. To place a deep river between them and the foe, and hope quickened every step. All night long they swept onward through the gloom, cheered by the thought that another day would place the object for which they struggled within their grasp. On that same cold and slippery night the noble rear-guard slowly retreating, suddenly saw, at twelve o'clock, watchfires blazing in the distance. There then lay the army, for which they had struggled so nobly and suffered so much, overtaken at last, and sure to fall. In this fearful crisis, that gallant band paused and held a short consultation; and then resolved, with one accord, to throw themselves in an overwhelming charge on the English army, and rolling it back on itself, by a sacrifice as great as it was glorious, secure a few more hours of safety to those they were protecting. This noble devotion was spared such a trial; the fires were indeed those kindled by Greene's soldiers, but the tired columns had departed, and staggering from want of repose and food, were now stretching forward through the midnight, miles in the distance. Cornwallis, when he arrived at the smouldering camp fires, believed himself almost up with Greene and allowing his troops but a few moments repose, marched all night long. In the morning his van was close upon the rear of that firm guard. Now came the last prodigious effort of the British commander—that rear guard must fall, and with it, Greene, or all labor and sacrifice would be in vain. On the banks of the Dan he had resolved to bury the American army, and if human effort and human energy could effect it, it should be done. His steady columns closed more threateningly and rapidly on the guard, pushing it fiercely before them, and scorning all er prize. Still Lee's intrepid legion, and Washington's fearless horsemen, hung black and wrathful around their path, striving desperately, but in vain, to check their rapid advance. On, on, like racers approaching the goal, they swept over the open country, driving ever thing before them.

But at noon a single horseman was seen coming in a swift gallop up the road, along which Greene had lately passed. Every eye watched him as he approached, and as he reined his panting steed up beside the officer of that exhausted, but still resolute band, and exclaimed, *"The army is over the river!"* a loud huzza rent the air.

The main portion of the guard was now dispatched by the shortest route to the ferry, while Lee still hovered with his legion, in front of Cornwallis. As the former approached the river, they saw Greene, wan and haggard, standing on the shore, and gazing anxiously up the road by which they were expected to appear. His army was over, but he remained behind to learn the fate of that noble guard, and if necessary, to fly to its relief. His eye lighted with exultation, as he saw the column rush onward to the river with shouts which were echoed in deafening accents from the opposite shore. It was now dark, and the troops crowded with utmost the dispatch into the boat's and hastened over.—Scarcely were they safely landed, before the banks shook beneath the hurried heavy tramp of Lee's legion, as it came thundering on towards the ferry. The next moment the shore rung with the clatter of armor; as those bold riders dismounted, and leaped into the boats ready to receive them. The horses were pushed into the water after them, and the black mass disappeared in the gloom. In a few moments lights dancing along the farther end of the shore, told of their safe arrival, and a shout that made the welkin ring went up from the American camp. Lee was the last man that embarked; he would not stir till his brave dragoons were all safe, and as the boat that bore him touched the shore, the tread of the British van echoed the banks he had just left. The pursuing columns closed rapidly in towards the river, but the prey they thought within their grasp had escaped. Not a boat was left behind, and Cornwallis saw with the keenest anguish, a deep broad river rolling between him and his foe. It was a bitter disappointment; his baggage had all been destroyed in vain, and this terrible march of two hundred and fifty miles made, only to be retracted.

But no pen can describe the joy and exultation that reigned in the American camp that night. The army received that gallant rear guard with open arms, and hailed them as their deliverers. Forgot was all their lacerated feet, and stiffened limbs, and empty stomachs, and scanty clothing—and even the wintry wind swept by unheeded in the joy of their escape. Together they sat down and recounted their toils, and asked, each of the other his perils and hardships by the way.—Laughter, and mirth, and songs, and all the reckless gaiety of a camp from which restraint is taken, made the shores echo. But it was the sterner pleasure Greene contemplated his escape; and as he looked on the majestic river rolling its broad deep current onward in the starlight, a mountain seemed to lift from his heart. He listened to the boisterous mirth about him, only to rejoice that so many brave fellows had been snatched from the enemy; then turned to his tent to ponder on his position, and resolve what next to do.

Thus ended this glorious retreat. It had been conducted for two hundred and fifty miles, through a country not furnishing a single defile in which a stand could be made.—Three large rivers had been traversed—and through rain and mud, and over frosts and ice, Greene had fled for twenty days, baffling every attempt of his more powerful antagonist to force him to a decisive action. For the skill in which it was planned, the resolution and the energy with which it was carried through, and the distance traversed, it stands alone in the annals of our country, and will bear comparison with the most renowned feats of ancient or modern times. It covered Greene with more glory than a victory could have done, and stamped him at once the great commander.

A SCENE.—The Ledger says that the quiet of one of the principal houses at Cape Island, was disturbed last week, by the wife of a respectable merchant of Philadelphia finding, on returning from the tea table to her chamber, a young lawyer on terms of rather close intimacy with the maid servant, who had been left in charge of the lady's children. The indignant wife seized the intruder by the collar, and after raising the whole house by her outcries, she dragged him to the great hall, and in the presence of some two hundred boarders made his offence known. Not the least singular part of the adventure was, not two hours after, he was mixing with much favor among the ladies in the evening hop. Such is the *forgiving* nature of woman. The young lawyer must have been very *genteel*, and of a "respectable family." If he was the preceeding was all a mere joke.

A BAD LEG.—Yesterday a funny looking man named Lappit, dressed in a red coat, was charged with being drunk and incapable.—He made the following defence. "Heaven bless your honor, I'm as innocent as a babe. I have got the most awkward leg, which sometimes shows off all manner of antics.—It reels from side to side, then dashes into the *middle of the street, halts suddenly, then hurries* rapidly along, carrying me heaven knows where. Presently you may see me leaping into the air, then comes the catastrophe, the other leg, as sober and well conducted a leg as any man need wish for, is thrown off its equilibrium, and there is nothing to be done but to fall prostrate, when up comes a policeman and naturally fancies I'm drunk." He got court.

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.—When Washington was inaugurated the first President of the United States, a population of some 3,500,000 souls then occupied thirteen States on the Atlantic coast, covering an area of some 437,000 square miles. The population of these United States have swelled to 20,000,000. They have added 814,810 square miles to their represented territory. They have risen to the first rank as a commercial nation and have successfully disputed with England the Diminion of the seas. They have become an object of dread to the despots of Europe, and of admiration and hope to the people of the world. Their flag is respected in all quarters of the world, and their friendship courted by all nations. They have successfully pushed their claims to the Pacific Ocean, and doing so, have been declared in Europe as the first nation that has "obtained from the fears of England what her sense of justice would not yield." These wonderful results are, doubtless, mainly to be attributed to the virtue, energy and freedom of the people.

DON'T COMPLAIN.—A merchat was one day returning from the market. He was on horseback, and behind his saddle was a valise filled with money. The rain fell with violence, and the good old man was wet to the skin. At this time he was quite vexed, and murmured because God had given him such bad weather for his journey.

He soon reached the border of a thick forest. What was his terror on beholding on one side of the road a robber, who, with levelled gun, was aiming at him and attempting to fire! But the powder being wet with the rain, the gun did not go off, and the merchant giving spurs to his horse, fortunately had time to escape.

As soon as he found himself safe, he said to *himself*, "How wrong was I not to endure the rain patiently, as sent by Providence.—If the weather had been dry and fair, I should not, probably, have been alive at this hour; the rain which caused me to murmur, came at a fortunate moment to save my life, and preserve to me my property."

USE OF CORN.—A Yankee passing through the Miami Valley, made this inquiry of a young farmer who had just been replenishing the inner man with a drop of consolation—"I say, mister, what is the staple product of this' ere section of country."

"Corn, sir," was the reply, "corn; we raise here seventy bushels to the acre, and manufacture it—hic—into whisky, to say nothing—hic—of what is wasted for bread.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN BREAD MAKING.—Persons who are so unfortunate as to be poorly provided with those agents of mastication, good teeth, will be glad to know that *there is a method of baking bread which obviates* the necessity of a hard crust. The crust commonly attached to the loaf is not only troublesome to such persons, but it is often the cause of much waste. The way to be rid of it is as follows; when the loaves are moulded, and before they are set down to 'rise,' take a small quantity of clean lard, warm it, and rub it lightly over the loaves. The result will be a crust beautifully soft and tender throughout. This is not guss work.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Sketches of California.

Yerba Buena, the name of our town, which means Good Herb, is situated on the south-west side of the principal arm of San Francisco bay, about five miles from the ocean, on a narrow neck of land varying from four to ten miles in width—the narrowest place being sixteen miles southwest of the town. It is in latitude 37 deg. 42 min. north. This narrow slip of land is about sixty miles in length extending from the point formed by the bay and the ocean to the valley of San Jose. The site of the town is handsome and commanding—being an inclined plain of about a mile in extent from the water's edge to the hills in the rear. Two points of land—one on each side, extending into the bay, form a crescent, or small bay in the shape of a crescent, in front, which bears the name of the town.—These points afford a fine view of the surrounding country—the snow caped mountains in the distance—the green valleys beneath them—the beautiful, smooth, and unruffled bay in front and on either sice, at once burst upon the eye. There is in front of the town a small island, rising high above the surface of the bay, about two miles long and one wide, which is covered the greater part of the year with the most exuberant herbage of untrodden freshness. This little island is about three miles from the shore. Between it and the town is the principal anchorage.—Here the vessels of all nations rest in safety and peace, and their flags are displayed by the romatic breeze. Two hundred yards from the shore, there is twenty-four feet water, and a short distance beyond that as many fathoms. The beach immediately in front of the now business part of the town is shelving; but, it will no doubt in a short time be filled up and become the most valuable part of the place.

The climate here is, in the winter, which is the rany season, damp and chilly. During the balance of the year it is dry, but chilly, in consequence of the continual strong winds from the north and northwest. There is but little variation in the atmosphere throughout the year; the thermometer ranging from fifty five to seventy degrees Fahrenheit.

Yerba Buena is one of the most healthy places on the whole coast of the Pacific.—Sickness of any kind is rarely known among us. The salubrity of the climate—beauty of the site of the town—its contiguity to the mouth of the bay—the finest harbor on the whole coast in front—the rich and beautiful country around it—all consmire to render it world.

The town is new, having been laid off in 1839 by Capt. John Voght; and notwithstanding all the troubles in the country, has gradually increased in size and importance. It now contains a population of about five hundred permanent citizens. Two years ago there were but about two hundred.

Three miles south is the mission Dolores, on Mission creek, surrounded by a small valley of rich and beautiful land. The water from this creek can easily be brought by means of aqueducts to any point to supply vessels. For the supply of the citizens the best of well water is obtained in every part of the town by boring the distance of forty feet.

In going south from Yerba Buena, the traveler passes over this narraw neck of land; a most delightful region interspersed with hills, valleys, and mountains—the valleys rich and beautiful—the hills covered with tall pines, red-wood, and cedar, that have withstood the tempests and whirlwinds of a century, and the mountains rising in majestic grandeur to the clouds. In passing out, the valley of San Jose opens to the view in all the loveliness of the climate of Italy and beauty of the tropics. This valley is about sixty miles in length, and ten in width. The Pueblo (which means an incorporated town) is the principal place of business for the valley, and is about five miles from Santa Clara, the landing on the bay, or, as it is termed here, "the embarcadero."—Passing on from here northeast, the traveler in a few hours ride reaches the straits which separate the Suisun bay formed by the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers from that of San Pablo. Here it seems that the accumulated waters of a thousand years had suddenly rent the opposing mountain asunder, and flowed with tremendous force to the great bosom of the deep.

On the north side of the bay from the Straits to Sousilto, is one of the finest districts of country in all Upper California.

Next to Yerba Buena, Sousilto is the best point on the whole bay for a commercial town. It is seven miles a little east of north from this place, on the opposite side of the bay, and has long been a watering place for vessels.

San Francisco bay, being the safest and most commodious harbor on the entire coast of the Pacific, some point on it must be the great mart of the western world.

The town of Yerba Buena is called, in some of the old maps of the country, San Francisco. It is not known by that name here, however.

The town takes its name from an herb to be found all around it, which is said to make good tea, and possessing excellent medicinal qualities, it is called good herb, or Yerba Buena.—*California Star.*

WHERE'S BURCHERD?—"William," said a grocer to his clerk, "William have you watered the new rum this morning?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you sanded the sugar?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you reckoned up the GOOSES half cents!"

"Yes, sir," answered Bill, "and I have scrouged a fourpence out of a chap before breakfast!"

"Right—you may now come in to PRAYERS!"

The Biters Bit.

Some time ago a story went the rounds touching a man, who, having presented himself in his shirt-sleeves at the American museum, New York, received the loan of a coat from Mr. Barnum, and after viewing the curiosities, sloped with the garment, thus obtaining a sight of the elephant and a splendid swallow-tail for twenty five cents. This reminds us of an affair that occurred in 1840, on board the old Columbus, when she lay at Charleston Navy Yard. One day, a long, green Vermonter straggled on board the frigate, and examined every thing on deck with curious eyes. The officer of the the watch, from the bearing and neatness of his uniform, attracted the Yankee's notice.

"Got a pretty good place here—hey?" he inquired.

The officer assented.

"What wages do you get?"

"One hundred and twenty-five dollars a month sir."

"One hundred and twenty-five dollars! All tew yourself? Shoh?"

"Fact, sir"

"Wall I wonder if I couldn't get something to do here myself?"

"Oh! yes; you'd make a pretty good midshipman."

"Well, what's midshipman's wages for a green hand?"

"Forty dollars a month, only."

"*Only* forty dollars! Jerusalem! why I was goin' to hire out for ten. But where can I be made a midshipman on? Say quick."

"Down below, sir, *in the steerage.* As soon as I'm relieved I'll see to it."

Down went the quizzer and the quizzed.—A bevy of young midshipmen required no prompting to perpetrate a piece of mischief. A spurious warrant was soon made out, and the green-horn equipped in a splendid uniform, including an elegant chapeau and costly sword, by a joint contribution of the mess. Thus furnished, he was directed to present himself to Commodore S. in the cabin, and report ready for duty. He was told that the Commodore might be pretty gruff; "it was a way he had;" but not to mind it. The steerage being full, the new midshipman was to demand quarters in the Commodore's cabin; in fact, he was ordered to take possession of a certain state-room. The Commodore's black looks and angry words were to be regarded as nothing—he had no right to use either.—Thus "posted up," the victim presented himself to the Commodore with:—

S. started. He had come across a *rara avis.* "Take a seat, sir."

"I kin help myself, old feller; I generally do;" was the reply of the Vermonter, as he flung himself into one seat and crossed his legs upon another.

"You are one of the new midshipmen, I suppose;" remarked the Commodore, who, from the first, suspected something.

"I aint nothin' else."

"Shall I trouble you for your warrant!"

"Catch hold, old boy."

The Commodore looked at the warrant and then at the visitor.

"Who gave you this?"

"The fellurs down stairs; and I'm ready for duty."

"That's enough. Now you can go."

"Not as you knows on, Squire. The cellar's chock full—and I aint a goin out of this 'ere in a hurry—I tell you now. Oh! you needn't rare up, old feller. I see what's the matter—you're a leetle cracked up here!" and the brilliant youth touched his forehead with his fore-finger. "I am going into this chamber to have a right good snooze—boots and all, by gravy!"

As he was proceeding to execute this menace, the Commodore took him by the arm and led him to the gangway. Pointing to the sentinel, he remarked, mildly—"You see that man with a musket—now if you don't clear out directly, and leave the ship and yard, never to show your face here again, I'll order him to shoot you!"

The Yankee broke—and in two seconds his blue coat-tail was seen floating in his rear, as he dashed out of the yard with the speed of a flying jackass.

In a minute afterwards, half a dozen terrified midshipmen rushed on deck, and asked for liberty to go on shore.

"Young gentlemen," said the Commodore, "I grant no liberty to-day."

Six faces fell a "feet," and six young jokers returned to their mess-room as melancholy as mutes at an alderman's funeral. They never saw or heard anything of the Yankee afterwards, nor the uniform either.—*Boston Times.*

A notion-seller was offering a Yankee clock, finely varnished and colored, and with a looking glass in front, to a lady not remarkable for personal beauty.

"Why, it is beautiful," said the vender.

"Beautiful, indeed! a look at it almost frightens me," said the lady.

"Then marm," replied Johnathan, "I guess you'd better take one that ain't got no looking glass."

☞The Troy Whig has the following wholesale retraction in regard to the U. S. Bank and sub-treasury questions:—

"Some say he [Gen. Taylor] is opposed to a national bank. Suppose he is—*so are seven-eighths of the whig party.* The present healthy condition of the domestic exchanges shows that there is no absolute necessity for a regulator, and the whigs, as a party, have no disposition to disturb the existing financial system of the country."

It is stated that Fanny Ellsler is going to re-visit this country. The Knickerbocker says "that instead of our citizens giving a dollar apiece to see her stand on one leg, they had better give the money to those poor devils who have but one to stand upon."

Aztec Ruins.

The Washington Union has published the rough notes kept by Captain Johnson, who accompanied the expedition of Gen. Kearney across the country from New Mexico to California. Captain J., was killed at the battle of San Pascal in California, and this journal has been published under the direction of General Kearney. It is full of interest, and reveals to the world many a scene and spot hitherto unknown. We copy the following extract descriptive of the ruins of Casa de Montezuma—the house of Montezuma, as it is called by the Spaniards, and which are probably the work of the former Aztec possessors of the land:

November 10th.—Marched about 8 o'clock; and after marching 6 miles, still passing plains which had once been occupied, we saw to our left the "Casa de Montezuma." I rode to it, and found the remains of the walls of four buildings, and the piles of earth showing where many others had been. One of the buildings was still quite complete, as a ruin: the others has all crumbled, but a few pieces of broken wall. The large Casa was 50 feet by 40, and had been four stories high—but the floors and the roof had long since been burnt out. The charred ends of the cedar joist were still in the wall. I examined them and found they had not been cut with a steel instrument. The joists were round sticks, about four feet in diameter. There were four entrances—north, south, east and west—the doors about four feet by two; the rooms as below, and had the same arrangement in each story. There was no sign of a fire place in the buildings. The lower story was filled with rubbish, and above it was the open sky. The walls were four feet thick at the bottom, and had a curved inclination inwards to the top. The house was built of a sort of white earth and pebbles, probably containing lime, which abounded on the ground adjacent. The walls had been smoothed outside, and plastered inside; and the surface still remained firm, although it was evident they had been exposed to great heat from the fire. Some of the rooms did not open to all the rest, but had a hole a foot in diameter to look through; in other places were smaller holes. About two hundred yards from this was a mound, in a circle one hundred yards around the mound. The centre was a hollow, twenty-five yards in diameter, with two vamps of slopes going down to its bottom. It was probably a well, now partly filled up. A similar one was seen near Mount Dallas. A few yards further, in the same direction, northward, was a terrace, 100 yards by 70, about five feet high. Upon this was a pyramid, about eight feet high, twenty-five yards square at top. From this, sitting on my horse, I could overlook the vast plain lying northeast and west, on the left bank of the Gila. The ground in view was about fifteen miles—all of which, it would seem, had been irrigated by the waters of the Gila. I picked up a broken chrystal of quartz in one of these piles. Leaving the Casa, I turned towards the Pimos, and travelling at random over the plain, (now covered with musquet,) the piles of earth and pottery showed for hours in every direction. I also found the remains of a *sicia*, which followed the range of houses for miles. It had been very large. When I got to camp I found them on good grass, and in communication with the Pimos, who came out with a frank welcome. Their answer to Carson when he went up and asked for provisions, was, "Bread is to eat, not to sell—take what you want." The General asked a Pimo who made the house I had seen. "It is the Casa de Montezuma," said he. It was built by the son of the most beautiful woman who once dwelled in yon mountain. She was fair, and all the handsome men came to court her; but in vain. When they came, they paid tribute, and out of this small store she fed all people in time of famine, and it did not diminish.—upon her naval, and she became pregnant, and brought forth a boy, who was the builder of all these houses." He seemed unwilling to talk about them; but said there were plenty more of them to the north, south, west, &c. He said when he first knew this casa, it was in better preservation; but that it had been burnt too long ago for any of them to remember. I showed him the hieroglyphic; but he did not understand it. Some other Pimos and Cocomaricopas arrived, and messengers were sent to their village to buy water-melons and provisions, which soon came, although it was several miles. They wanted white beads for what they had to sell, and knew the value of money. Seeing us eat, the interpreter told the General he had tasted the liquor of Sonora and New Mexico, and would like to taste a sample of that of the United States. The dog had a liquorish tooth, and when given a drink of French brandy pronounced it better than any he had ever seen or tasted. The Maricopa messenger came to ask the General what his business was, and where he was going? He said his people was at peace with all the world, except some of their neighbors, the Apaches, and they did not desire any more enemies.—He was of course told to say to his chief that our object was merely to pass peaceably thro' their country; that we had heard a great deal of the Pimos, and knew them to be a good people; we were all struck with their unassumed ease and confidence in approaching our camp—not like the Apaches, who bayed at us like their kindred wolves, until the smell of tobacco and other (to them) agreeable things gave them assurance enough to approach us. The Pimos and Cocomaricopas live along side of each other, but are distinct people, speaking different tongues; the latter once lived near the mouth of the Gila. The Pimos have long lived at their present abode, and are known to all the tappers as a virtuous and industrious people. They and the Maricopas number over two thousand souls. At the river I saw a cinder which might have been from the smelting of some ore.

A WIFE KILLED BY HER HUSBAND.—A melancholy accident occurred near Troy, Pa. on Thursday night of last week. Some time in the night Mrs. Pierce, wife of Dr. J. B. Pierce, had occasion to go to the window of the chamber in which they were sleeping, leaving Dr. P. asleep. The rising of the window awoke him, and he instantly seized his gun, which was near his bedside, supposing that some one was trying to break into the house. After Mrs. P. had let down the window, she advanced towards the bed—Dr. P. called out twice to stop, or he would fire; but she still advanced, and he fired, when she was near the muzzle of the gun—the whole charge of short entering her breast, and she fell dead on the floor. He then felt in the bed for his wife, to tell her he had killed some one, when not finding her, the truth flashed upon him, that he had shot his wife! He immediately rushed out of the house, and soon returned with some of the neighbors, when the awful spectacle before them revealed all. We understand that his affliction is great, as they were very warmly attached to each other in life.—*Elmira Gaz.*

HEADING JOHN TYLER.—The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard tells a story which is good enough to be repeated in an abridged from, and which may withal be true. The point of it is that some of Mr. Tyler's neighbors in Virginia—the Standard says they are Whigs and acted in the matter through the promptings of political dislike—undertook to "head" the ex-President by solemly electing him to the rather ungracious office of road overseer but that the ex-President turned the tables on them by going into the business of road making with such a will—levying contributions of workmen from the fields and plantations of the unlucky neighbors aforesaid—that before many days were gone they were fain to wait upon him in all humility and beg him to resign his office, or the crops on their farms would be nil when harvest time came round. The Standard says he turned a deaf ear to their entreaty and kept on until he had made one of the best roads in the whole country.

ATTACK UPON GEN. CASS.—We notice that some of the opposition papers attempt to be remarkably severe upon Gen. Cass, because he wrote a brief note signifying his inability to attend the Chicago Convention, without going into a detailed exposition of his views in relation to Harbor and River Improvements. Were Gen. Cass so far removed from public life as to render his opinion on this subject comparatively unknown, there might be some ground for this display of tartness on the part of his political opponents. But with his recent votes in the Senate, on the bills which were vetoed by the President, to direct them, it would seem hardly possible that those who profess to take such a deep interest in the matter, should necessarily be ignorant of the position of Gen. Cass, even though he neglects to 'define it' in his letter to the Committee of Correspondence of the Chicago Convention. Whatever may be Gen. Cass' defect as a politician, '*non-committalism*' certainly is not one of them. His prominence with the democratic party, and with the whole American people, render it necessary that his opponents should attack him whenever and wherever they can get a chance. So far as the affair of the Chicago letter is concern, we do not apprehend that it will very materially affect Gen. Cass' individual happiness, or seriously mar his political prospects.—*Adrian Watch Tower.*

In speaking of the proceedings of the late Chicago convention, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun remarks:

"There is some disposition to make invidious comments upon the characters of the answers received by the convention from prominent political men. The convention appears to have conversed themselves into a sort of political trap to catch the unway politician.

"What right had the convention to expect that General Cass would commit himself before them on this subject? It is well known however, that Gen. Cass is in favor of improving the harbors and the navigation of the lakes and rivers of the west, but he may not be willing to enter into a log-rolling scheme for indiscriminate expenditures on these objects."

In point of fact, so far as appears, General Cass' opinion was not asked in respect to the purposes for which the convention met. He was merely invited to attend that body; and because, in giving his reason why he should be unable to be present at its deliberations, he did not think fit to state his views on the whole subject matter of internal improvement [well known to every one, by the way,] some very *dignified* delegates manifested their displeasure by a most offensive and coarse disapprobation of his silence.—*Union.*

DREADFUL AFFAIR.—THREE PERSONS KILLED.—We are informed, says the Little Rock Arkansas Banner, of the 19th inst., that on the 15th, in attempting to serve a process, Deputy Sheriff Burchfield, of Saline county, was killed by the older of two brothers named Allen, upon whom the writ was to be served. As the Allens had threatened that they would not be arrested, the Sheriff summoned a posse, and entering the house attempted to execute the process, when one of the Allens, both of whom were armed, lowered his rifle and shot the Sheriff through the body, killing him upon the spot. Upon this one of the posse, Mr. Low, drew a pistol and killed Allen, while the younger Allen fired upon Low, which was also fatal. Some one of the posse then shot the surviving Allen, the ball passing through his arm, shattering the bone and into his breast. The wound in his case was not mortal, and he made his escape, but the officers of justice are in pursuit of him, and he will no doubt be overtaken. We have heard no other particulars of the affair.

MARY FOX.—We stated yesterday morning that this girl had been found. It will be recollected that she was seduced or abducted from ... and ... $500 for her recovery; she was only 15 years of age. The Buffalo Express gives the following particulars:

The lost is found. Mr. R. H. Best of this city received the above handbill a short time since, and from information that he obtained, was led to think that the girl and her seducer had passed up the Lakes. He immediately proceeded west, and overtook them at Milwaukie, where he secured the girl, and prepared to return with her to her parents.—Hare, or whatever the scoundels name is, who went away with the girl, took passage on the *Illinois*, the same boat with Mr. Best, determined to rescue her if an opportunity offered. Capt. Blake and his officers, we are assured by Mr. Best, rendered every assistance in their power to thwart the fellow's purposes. When at Detroit an attempt was made to take her away from Mr. Best by Habeas Corpus, but the *Illinois* was a little too quick for the law, and he arrived here safely yesterday morning, with the girl yet in charge. He has gone to New York to restore the daughter to her desolate parents, and receive the snug little reward offered, for his vigilance.—Hare, we understand is in town, and as we had enough of the genus knave here before, we trust he will make his stay very short.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—On Tuesday the 27th ult., the family of Mr. George Christman, of Chesnuthill township, Monroe Co. Penn., during the thunderstorm were severely injured by a stroke of lightning under very peculiar and almost unprecedented circumstances. Mr. Christman, his wife and a young women residing with them, where engaged in domestic avocations; Mr. Christman writing upon a table before him, and the two ladies sitting upon chairs in the room, when the subtle fluid descended the chimney, lit upon the table before Mr. Christman, severed one of its leaves, and split the chair upon which he was sitting without injuring him, except stupifying him with wonder—glanced over the body of Mrs. Christman, severely scorching her, without however destroying her clothing upon which she exclaimed 'I'm burning up!'—and attacked the young lady in the same manner, but did not injure her so much as Mrs. Christman. They are all out of danger, but justly congratulated themselves upon having escaped death by providential interposition. Mrs. Christman, who had previously been long suffering from rheumatism, has been entirely cured of that disease by the severe operation she has undergone. The house was not at all injured.

☞ A Mexican officer in New Orleans has published a pamphlet on the war. He concurs with the whig party, of course, as to the causes, admits the superiority of the American arms, and speculates on the result. The amount of his lucubrations is that Mexico will take refuge under some monarch of Europe, which some family of crowned heads will furnish, and crowned heads in general will support. This to produce an impression on the U. S. These crowned heads may stand off at the other side of the Atlantic and make mouths at the U. S., but as to interference, they will be very clear of it. The author had better rely on his forlon hope, the Mexican whigs of this country.—*Louisville Dem.*

A WORD TO THE BOYS.—The "Learned Blacksmith" says: "Boys, did you ever think, that this great world, with all its wealth and woe, with all its mines and mountains, oceans, seas and rivers, with all its shipping, steamboats, railroads, and magnetic telegraphs; with all its millions of darkly groping men and all the sciences and progresses of ages, will soon be given over to the hands of the boys present age? boys like you, assembled in school rooms or playing without them on both sides of the Atlantic? Believe it and look abroad upon your inheritance, and get ready to enter upon its possession. The Kings, Presidents, Governors, Statesmen, Philosophers, Ministers, Teachers, MEN of the future, are all boys, whose feet, like yours, cannot reach the floor, when seated upon the benches upon which they were learning to master the monosylable of their respective languages.

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, August 14, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FRS. R. SHUNK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

☞ THOS. H. ELLISON is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

☞ The Western Literary Messenger comes to us this week in a new dress; JEWETT, THOMAS & Co. Publishers; J. CLEMENT Editor. It fully sustains its high reputation as a literary Journal. Its career must be onward.

☞ The Washington steamer brings intelligence of the arrival of the Hon. Richard Rush at Paris.

☞ A writer in the Tampico Sentinel states that the revenue collected at the Custom House there, during the last two months, amounts nearly to $70,000: the collection of which cost the government only a few hundreds.

To be Published:

It is said that General Jackson left behind him a carefully written document in which he gives his opinion of the military character of all the generals who served or commanded in Florida during the seven years' war with the Seminoles. This must include Generals Scott, Jessup, Taylor, Worth, Gaines and Clinch. It is to be published.

☞ The steamer Missouri, Capt. McBride, is again on the Sandusky route. We allude to the fact, for the purpose of advising those who for business or pleasure wish to visit that place, to be sure to arrange their departure so as to take her. Not a better officer can be found on the lake than Capt. McBRIDE, or a more gentlemanly and accommodating Clerk than our friend FULLER.

☞ The editor of the Easton Argus went a fishing last week. He's a lucky chap, comes and goes when he pleases, and no thanks to any body except—*his Scissors!*

☞ Another requisition has been made on the Governor of Louisiana for three other companies of mounted men. These, with the two companies already mustered in, will form a battalion, and give the officers the right to elect its commander.

☞ We regret to state that the Hon. Edward Bradley, Member of Congress elect from the Western District of Michigan, died on Thursday morning, the 5th, at the Groton Hotel, N. Y. His remains have been taken to his late residence at Marshall, Michigan, for interment.

☞ In the United States Court at Cincinnati last week, two men named Pettis and Wilson, were convicted of stealing the U. S. mail from the steamer Ben Franklin, in June, 1846, and the former sentenced to 10 and the with reconvicted, was arrested in this vicinity, about a year since.

Another "Rootback."

The Chronicle, Gazette and Commercial of this week, all contain sundry charges preferred against the President by Rev. W. L. McCalla, late of Lexington, to the effect that he (the President) had in conversation acknowledged to him (McCalla) that the two Catholic chaplains sent by him to Mexico, had in reality been sent as *spies*, although the President at the same time knew that he had no right to make any such appointments whatever! The answer to these allegations on the part of the *reverend* Kentuckian can be made as briefas are his own answers to the queries which elicited them. They are utterly devoid of that most essential ingredient—TRUTH. No such conversation ever took place between the President and himself—nothing, indeed, that could by any possibility be tortured into the remotest resemblance of it. It bears all the marks of a fabrication on its face. That the President of the United States would, in the simplicity of his heart, declare to an office-hunter whom he was about to disappoint, that he (the President) had violated his own duty by making unauthorised appointments—and that he would, moreover, acknowledged to the gentleman, whose life has been spent in persecuting the Catholics, that he had added to his other guilt that of using as "spies" the aged prelates whom he had sent to Mexico in the character of peace-messengers. All this looks very much like a *fish* story, indeed.—McCalla has been regarded by his best friends as insane, an impression which his silly fabrication would seem in a great measure to warrant.

GEN. TAYLOR'S COTTON CROP.—It will be recollected that the plantation of Gen. Taylor above Natchez was overflowed during the high water in the spring. When the water ran off, cotton was planted, and we are now happy to hear that the crop promises as well as any in the State. In this connection we may mention that an intelligent gentleman just from Mississippi informs us that the crop so far this year promises everything that could be desired. With no ill luck from this time out, it will be an abundant one.—*N. O. Picayune, 12th.*

Will the Commercial please tell us whether the above cotton was raised by slave labor or not? Also, whether the owner of this cotton plantation is in favor of extending slavery over any territory hereafter to be acquired or not? Also, whether he is fighting the battles of "Polk's war for the extension of slavery"? Also, whether the soldiers under his command, are taken from the "dense population of a large city, aided by its *loose morals*, whistling, drumming and drinking"? And finally, had Tom. Corwin his eye on the Presidency, and was he afraid of Taylor, when he *advised* (which advise the Commercial endorsed) the Mexicans to "welcome" him "with bloody hands, and a hospitable grave"?

☞ Hon. Thomas Newton, formerly and for thirty consecutive years, a representative of the Norfolk District, in the Congress of the United States, died, at his residence in Norfolk, on Thursday night, the 5th, in the 70th year his age.

☞ Some of the whig papers, the Gazette among the number, have found a crumb of comfort in the fact that the Detroit Free Press conceeds Gen. Talyor to be a whig. They are easily comforted.

THE GAZETTE AND GEN. CASS, AGAIN.

For want of room and time, we were unable to notice in our last the "crawfish" article of the Gazette of the 5th, relative to Gen. Cass and harbor improvements. It will be recollected by the readers of that paper, that on the 22d ult. the charge was made, boldly and with out reservation, that Gen. Cass had "shuffled, prevaricated, and even remained silent," in regard to the improvement of our harbors, and that "no public man, from his locality, has greater cause to assume an open and determined stand on" that question than he. Now, however, the Gazette has "crawfished," actually turned a back summerset, and exclaims, "No Whig print has made the charge even by inuendo," that Gen. Cass did not feel "interested in the improvement of Lake Harbors." "All are free to acknowledge," says the Gazette, "that he has MANFULLY AIDED, in his official capacity, IN THE PASSAGE OF BILLS *appropriating money* for the purpose specified!" What more, we would like to know, could be asked of him. What valid charge is there against him?—wherein has he sinned against the lake and river interests of the country? His answer to the Chicago Convention may be found in the records of the Senate, and this the Gazette reluctantly acknowledges! Not, however, being honest enough to acknowledge itself entirely wrong, the Gazette remarks further:

"He has been censured, and is now censured, simply because he remained silent at a time when an emphatic expression was demanded of every friend of River and Harbor Improvements."

This then, we take it, is the head and front of his offending! Not six months had passed since he, in the face of the whole country, had recorded his vote on the question of river and harbor improvements, and yet in the opinion of the Gazette, he is deeply culpable because he did not deem it important to write a letter to a self-constituted, self called together, body of men, reiterating opinions known to all. What nonsense! How perfectly childish and imbecile is such a complaint.

But let us take this "censure" of the Gazette and see where it places some of its own party, not unknown to fame. Mark how confidently the declaration is made that the Chicago Convention required an "emphatic expression of every friend of River and Harbor Improvements." In a previous article the Gazette also says: "Had Daniel Webster or Henry Clay pursued a similar course, we could not have withheld dissent." "Jew, we thank thee for that word!" Now, if an "emphatic expression was demanded of EVERY friend of River and Harbor Improvements" on the occasion of the assembling of the Chicago Convention, are there not some few whigs who they ought to have "censured," as they say they would have done Daniel Webster and Henry Clay? We think so; and first, let our neighbor launch his anathmas at the Hon. John M'Lean, of Ohio, now urged by many of its party as a candidate for the Presidency, and who "from *his locality*, has greater cause to assume an open and determined stand on the question of improving *Rivers* and Harbors than Lewis country—they are not recorded in the Journals of the Senate, or any where else.—Then let us have Gen. Zachary Taylor, another whig candidate for the Presidency, "censured." His opinions, too, are unknown, and of course he ought not to have "remained silent at a time when an emphatic expression was demanded of *every friend* of River and Harbor Improvements." Having dispatched old "Rough and Ready," the Gazette will then arraign Gen. Winfield Scott, another whig candidate for the Presidency. His opinions are *unknown*, and of course, he, too, ought not to have "remained silent at a time when an emphatic expression was demanded of *every friend* of River and Harbor Improvements." Then, there is John J. Crittenden, and John M. Clayton, and John Davis, and Wm. H. Seward, all spoken of in connection with the Presidency or Vice Presidency, our neighbor will successively arraign at the bar of public opinion, on the same ground. We might also enumerate a few more lesser lights of whigery who did not either write to, or attend that Convention, when, according to the Gazette, "an emphatic expression was demanded of *every friend* of River and Harbor Improvements," but one shall suffice, and that one shall be—GEN. CHARLES M. REED!

This individual has been the very demigod of whigery in this section of the State for a number of years. He was elected to Congress once, and urged for a second term, on the exclusive ground, almost, of friendship to the Improvement of Harbors. A meeting of our citizens was called to appoint delegates to the Chicago Convention. Ample notice was given, yet he did not consider it of enough importance to honor it with his presence. He was appointed a delegate to that Convention. HE DID NOT GO!—HE DID NOT EVEN WRITE!—Now, we wish our neighbor to "censure" the gentlemen we have enumerated as whig candidates for President and Vice President, and then take this "great embodyment" of Erie county whigery to task, "because he remained *silent* at a time when an emphatic expression was demanded of *every friend* of River and Harbor Improvements." When the Gazette does this, we shall begin to believe in the sincerity of its declaration that it did not denounce Gen. Cass because he was a democrat. Not before!

☞ Voters should bear in mind that one effect of James M. Power's election as Canal Commissioner last fall, is a saving of SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS to the State.—*Gazette.*

Will the Gazette tell us *how* Mr. Power's election has saved this. We want the whys and wherefores, and not your assertion.—Give us the *figures*, the *items*, the *data*, and then we will place some reliance in your word. If it is as you say, the *fact* can be easily demonstrated by *figures*—words, spun out into fine turned sentences, will not answer. So out with it.

By the by, Mr. Ball, at the whig meeting, said it was $180,000—you say it is only $75,000. One of you must be mistaken over $100,000! Which is it?

☞ The Commercial thinks we write too much editorial, and says if we saw ourself as others see us we would'nt do it. Very probably, but then we don't—consequently the Commercial will have to use a little plainer language in crying "enough," before we shall let up.

"The Blood-hounds."

The Nashville Union states that Col. Haskell, a whig candidate for Congress in Tennessee, made a stump speech at Dresden, in that State, on the 17th ult., in which he used this declaration:

"If I am elected, my policy and aim in Congress shall be to blow off the blood-hounds, acknowledge the error of our ways, take a retrograde march, under the tune of Bonaparte's retreat from Moscow, until we reach the east bank of the Rio Grande."

The reader will please to remark that these "blood-hounds" are no other than the troops of the United States with whom he himself had fought at Cerro Gordo. Also, that this Col. Haskell is the same individual who made the attack on Gen. Pillow, which has been echoed by every seven by nine federal sheet in the country—our three cotemporaries here among the number. The reader will also bear in mind that this is to be the course of the whig party, in the next Congress, if they have a majority. After whistling a dozen tunes since the adjournment of Congress, and blowing hot and cold in different latitudes, they may now be set down as unanimously resolved, in the refined language of Col. Haskell, "to blow off the blood hounds," and give up every thing gained by Taylor, Scott, Doniphan, and Kearney. Every whig member of Congress elected at the North is pledged to this course, and here we have it publicly avowed as their determination at the South. To show that it is not confined to Col. Haskell alone in Tennessee, we quote the following from a speech of Wm. Hubbard, Esq. the whig candidate for the State Senate, in the same district. It will be seen that Mr. Hubbard could not swallow the Colonel's "blood-hound" doctrines. We honor him for it;

"Mr. Hubbard declared that *he was not prepared to shoulder and puck through this canvass the doctrines announced and maintained by Col. Haskell in his speech at this place on the 17th inst.* That there were too many inconsistencies and glaring absurdities for him to endorse such *anti-American sentiments* in order to remain a whig of 1847. *I am off.* I have been used to party harness, and have been gored and scolded enough to be hardened to them by this time. But, gentlemen, these are rather the *roughest* I have ever tried to wear. I put them on on Saturday, and wore them three days and nights. I tried to wear them—I wanted to wear all—to be in uniform.—But, sirs, *conscience and patriotism* would not stand it, and *I now denounce the war doctrines as advocated by a large portion of the whig party of Tennessee.*"

"As advocated by a large portion of the whig party of Tennessee," mind you, reader!

"Consistency thou art a Jewell."

The Fredonia Censor, one of the most furious anti-war papers in western New York, is endeavoring to shape its course now so as to go for the Taylor movement "blind." For this purpose it is attempting to prove the gallant old General a whig—is actually endeavoring to prove a man a "whig" who *advised* the march of the army to the Rio Grande, which according to this Censor, brought on "this unnatural war between two republics"—a man, too, who is engaged in fighting the battles of "Polk's war for the extension of slavery"—who, according to its whig cotemporary, the Beaver Argus, "introduced the blood-hounds into Florida," and, according to the "As a politician has little experience, and perhaps as little sagacity as Capt. Tyler"—and who, when momentarily threatened with annihilation by an overwhelming Mexican force, was actually *refused*, by one ABNER LEWIS, any more soldiers to defend himself, or any more supplies to sustain his men. Does the Censor know any thing of this man LEWIS? It appears to us that he represented Chautauque county in Congress—it also appears to us, this same Censor has never uttered one sylable condemning this vote of that man—on the contrary has he not been lauded to the skies, patted, caressed, bespattered with praise and besmeared with adulation, because of that vote? In fact has he not been nominated by a whig county convention, supported by the Censor, and elected by its party to a responsible office, since he cast his vote against granting Gen. Taylor any more men and means to chastise the enemies of his country? Verily the Censor-man is a consistent youth—first cousin to him of the Erie Commercial! Now we do not know whether Gen. Taylor is a whig or not—but if he is a whig, he ought to be ashamed of some of his political associates, especially those in western New York!

Sick of It.

The Commercial whines like a whipped spaniel because we poke Tom Corwin's speech at them so often. We thought when they were so fast to publish it *ahead* of their whig neighbors, they would be sick of it before a twelve-month; and how they are. Well, we'll have to administer to them homœopathically; and give them small doses occasionally of the same article—"like cures like," you know—so don't make wry faces, take it you must and shall!

Taken the Back Track.

We learn from the Detroit Free Prest, that the Express, the whig state paper published at Madison, Wisconsin Territory, was one of the first to display the name of Gen. Taylor as the whig candidate for the Presidency.—Upon the appearance of the Gen.'s Signal letter, however, the Express lowers the Taylor flag to the salute of a very sensible article, in which it says, "it is true in electing a President, the man should be much considered, but the great national principles he advocates should be considered more."

How the Tariff of '46 has Ruined the Manufacturers.

The "odious British tariff" of '46, as our whig friends delighted to call it a few months since, has "ruined" the manufacturers sure enough—but not exactly the way predicted by them. Instead of their being obliged to stop work, and their operatives turned loose to starve, they actually cannot get hands enough from the surrounding country. For instance, agents from Lowell are out in all directions, and have penetrated even into the interior of New York. The Plattsburg, (N. Y.) Republican of the 4th inst. says:

"One hundred girls passed through this village on the 30th ult., *en route* for Lowell; and some fifty for the same destination two weeks since. Agents are sent into this county, Franklin, and St. Lawrence, and within the past year more than four hundred have been 'picked up,' and forwarded to the factories. Good wages are offered them, or they would not leave their homes, and the great manufacturing establishments are doing a business that will 'pay,' or they would not want them."

☞ A great Taylor meeting came off in Detroit, on the 5th, at which there were 15 spectators, and 7 participants.

Col. Doniphan and the Federalists.

Our neighbor of the Gazette has designated us as belonging to the "war-loving clan," and at the same time quotes a garbled extract, "torn from its context," of the speech of Col. Doniphan, in which the gallant Colonel is made to say that Gen. Taylor (not "we" as the Gazette has it,) "has gained nothing." Before, however, we proceed to show the injustice such quotation does the Colonel, and the fraud attempted to be practised upon the reader by it, let us settle this charge of our belonging to the "war-loving clan."

In quoting Col. Doniphan, the Gazette says he has "just returned from the scene of hostile operations, after performing good service, and may be presumed to have spoken by 'the card.'" Having "spoken by 'the card,'" then; let him tell who the "war-loving clan's are—whether we belong to it or our neighbor. The Colonel says:

Fellow citizens, *the speeches which are made in opposition to this war, are said to emenate from the peace party; but I say that they are made by those who are postponing the peace eternally!*

This is conclusive on the point—those who make and *publish* speeches "in opposition to this war," "are postponing peach eternally," consequently the editor of the Gazette must belong to the "war-loving clan." Let our neighbor twist himself out of this corner *if he can!*

But what have we gained by this war exclaims the Gazette—and to show that we have gained *nothing*, quotes the following:

Fellow-Citizens: What have we gained by this war? Of Gen. Taylor I can safely speak, having been through all his lines of operation. He has gained four distinguished victories, perhaps the most brilliant that have ever been gained on this Continent; and yet *he has gained nothing!*"

What gross injustice to quote such a paragraph, when the following is so intimately connected with it, both by position and sentiment. Verily, should the Colonel exclaim, "save me from my friends:"

"It is true, fellow citizens, that this war has not been without its effect. We now present to the world a spectacle such as we never before presented. It has been said that the United States could not wage a war of invasion. We have shown that we have waged it successfully. We have shown to the astonishment of the world, that volunteer troops can be, depended upon—that private citizens can be transformed into good soldiers by a proper discipline. We have shown it at the battle of Buena Vista, where the whole force was composed of volunteers; and I defy the world to produce a parallel to that battle.—The whole left wing was turned, and the myriads of Santa Anna's army came pouring down on that handful of volunteers, almost surrounding them on all sides; yet they were sufficient to drive this superior force, and victory perched on their standards. This, fellow citizens, was done by volunteers alone; it was done by volunteers, disciplined in the school of Taylor, and of that scientific officer and accomplished gentleman, Gen. Wool."

But we are not done with the gallant Colonel yet—he is too good evidence to be allowed to retire so soon—especially as "he speaks by the card!"

The Gazette, and kindred prints, has repeatedly charged the Administration with inefficiency in conducting the war—with culpably neglecting to send on reinforcements to Taylor, &c. &c. Now let us see how the Colonel "speaks by the card," in regard to this. The quotation below, too, will help answer our neighbor's question, "what have we gained by this war."

"The Administration has done all that the action of Congress permitted it to do, in furnishing its generals with the amount and description of force which they required. And the feats which our arms have already accomplished—the armed occupation, both of the Pacific and the Atlantic seaboard of Mexico—the subjugation of vast regions of Mexican territory—the prostration of the Mexican military power, and the probable presence, at this moment, of an American general in the Mexican capital—*attest the power and success with which the efforts of the Administration have been put forth.* In these efforts there will be no relaxation, until the objects of the war are secured in a just and honorable treaty of peace."

Pretty good evidence that, of the efficiency and energy of the present Administration in prosecuting this war, especially, as the Gazette justly remarks, its author has "just returned from the scene of hostile operations, and may be presumed to have spoken by 'the card.'"

"A Good time Coming."

The Detriot Free Press says if the Corwin federalists and Taylor whigs ain't going to have a good time then we are no judge.—In most of the larger cities in the north there are two whig papers, one in the Corwin, Clay Webster or McLean interest and another in the Taylor interest, and there is generally to be found some good hits at each other. Instance the "True Democrat" (it is the meanest kind of larceny for such a sheet to bear the name) and Cleveland Herald. The former is the Corwin paper, and contains the following hit:

"To conquer the hordes of guerillas that infest the country, is no boy's play. Perhaps Gen. Taylor will make the blood hounds, available in hunting them down, that he recommended in Florida, while prosecuting that war in behalf of slaveholders.

Here is another severe slap at somebody, from the same paper:

"It gives the slaveholders of the south, the Calhoun men in particular, *pleasure* to have a set of dough-faces at the north who can swallow down anything they offer them.—They love to use this 'base coin' in an emergency, but when they are through with it they 'nail it to the counter.'"

Wonder if the "True Democrat" has any reference to such papers as the Erie Commercial and Fredonia Censor, when it talks about "dough-faces at the north?"

FALL TREES.—There are trees so tall in Missouri that it takes two men and a boy to look to the top of them—one looks till he gets tired, and another commences where he left off.—*Ex. paper.*

And yet they are not so tall as this story—almost every editor in the Union has tried his hand at telling it, and the visual organs of none of them have yet seen the *last of it.*

☞ The Commercial has'nt a word to say about *those* "men of desperate political fortunes," who go for Taylor, alluded to by its political portrait painting friend, J. R. Giddings! Not a word—it is as whist as a mouse in a meal barrel.

☞ Mrs. B. F. Cannon of New Salem, Pa. one day last week presented her husband with *four small cannons.* Another warning not to play with fire-arms!

☞ In the Galveston Civilian is published a note from Gen. Sam Houston, denying that he ever pronounced Gen. Taylor unfit to command "a corporal's guard."

THE ELECTIONS.

We have not received returns enough to correctly determine how the late Western and Southern elections have resulted. Whig news always come first, of course—but is hardly ever correct. We will briefly sum up what we have got, however, and wait patiently for further advices:

In Virginia, MEAD, Dem., is elected to congress by two or three hundred over Boiling, whig, in the district formerly represented by Gen. Dromgoole, deceased. Dromgoole's majority was only 17.

In Kentucky John P. Gaines has beat Gen. Desha. This is a whig gain. So far as heard from there is no other change.

In Indiana Robert Dale Owen is said to have been defeated by Judge Emberlee. If so, it is a whig gain. We doubt it. There is no other change, although whig reports have defeated both Henley and Robinson.—Our reports, however, elect them.

From Illinois we have nothing, except from Chicago and Cook county. They are democratic all over.

Iowa has gone Democratic with a rush.—Leffler, democrat, has beaten Brown, whig, for congress, out of sight.

A few returns from Alabama indicate, but do not insure, the election of W. Hilliard and John Gayle, whigs, to congress—the first from Montgomery, and the other from the Mobile District. If Mr. Gayle is elected, it is a Whig gain. Chapman, Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by between two and three thousand.

Lake Erie Telegraph Company.

So then we are to have the Telegraph through here, at last. The Gazette says H. B. Ely, Esq., Secretary of the Lake Erie Telegraph Company, gives notice through the Buffalo Commercial that arrangements have been made to construct the Telegraph line from Buffalo to Cleveland at an early day.—To this end, a corps of workmen have already broken ground immediately west of Buffalo on the road to Erie, and fairly commenced the work. Therefore, we may expect its completion in the course of a few months, and the enjoyment of the conveniences and advantages which the Telegraph is adapted to confer—i. e. if steps are taken to secure a station at Erie, concerning which we cannot learn any thing definite. We would urge the matter upon the attention of our citizens. Prompt action is necessary.

We also understand that Mr. Ely says the company hope to put us in communication with Buffalo within sixty days.

"A little More Grape."

General Taylor has addressed a letter to Gen. Peter Skeen Smith at Philadelphia, in relation to his being a candidate of the Native American party. He *refuses* to be the candidate of *any* party. He says:

Upon the points alluded to in those remarks, and to which members of the Native American party require assent from those whom they favor for the Presidency, I can only say with all candor, that if elected to that office it must be by the spontaneous will of the people at large, and without agency or pledge on my part in any particular. If I ever fill that high office, it must be untrammelled with *party obligations* or interests of any kind, and under none but those which the Constitution and the high interests of the nation at large most seriously and solemnly demand.

I do not desire the Presidency, and only yield this far my consent, to be considered a candidate in the same proportion in which it is desired by the people, *irrespective of party.*

Thus it appears that "Rough and Ready" refuses to surrender himself to a party nomination. The "Ranchos" of whigery will therefore have to take another tack.

☞ We welcome to our table the Detroit Free Press, weekly—the daily would have been preferred, but as we hope the Telegraph will be in operation along the lake shore soon a weekly will undoubtedly answer a very good purpose. The Free Press is conducted with spirit, and the way it does battle in favor of Democracy in general, and Gen. Cass in particular, is a caution to coons. We are with it "that" every time!

☞ They are about building a cast-iron house in Cincinnati—to hide that "ruin" in, we presume, which the tariff of '46 was to overwhelm the iron manufacturers with, but did'nt.

☞ The Gazette is down on the Dollar Newspaper, and says it is democratic, but circulates "under the mask of neutrality."—Wrong, gentlemen; we have been a constant reader of that paper ever since its publication, and it has never professed neutrality.

☞ A correspondent of the Gazette, in urging a favorite candidate for nomination says he "was born and raised in this county, and has always been a whig." A wonderful qualification truly—we know a good many qualified in the same manner.

One fervent wish of our heart is, to take by the hand the peerless Statesman of Ashland before *he* dies, or before *we* die.—*Gazette.*

If that "fervent wish" is ever gratified, we can assure you it will be before either of the sad alternatives named happen. "So rest aisy my honey!"

☞ The Democracy of Crawford had a very large and enthusiastic gathering at the Court House in Meadville on Tuesday evening last. M. B. Lowry, Esq., presided, assisted by four Vice Presidents and two Secretaries. Strong and pointed resolutions were passed, and numerous speeches made. Among others, we notice, Judge Thompson, of this city, and Hon. Mr. Chipman, of Michigan, addressed the meeting. We should infer from what the Democrat says, that the Judge was as unsparing in exposing the inconsistencies of modern whigery as he was here the week before. Our friends of Crawford are wide awake, and we are glad to see it. They can rest assured the Democracy of Erie county, though borne down by numbers, are now, as heretofore, ready for the contest.

MORGAN AGAIN.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You have seen fit to embody, in one of the columns of the last Observer, a long exploded article. It is, that Morgan has been seen in Smyrna. He is in neither Asia, Africa, nor Europe. His remains lie interred in Col. Miller's burying ground at Batavia, N. Y., side by side with two of Col. M.'s talented sons, who died in early manhood. TRUTH—POSITIVE.

Erie, August 14, 1847.

☞ The paragraph alluded to above, we found in one of our exchanges, and never having seen it before, at once transferred it to our columns without once thinking we should be called to an account for it. As to the truth of either that or the above statement, we of course *say nothing.*

☞ In speaking of Judge Lewis, of Lancaster, having come out for Gen. Taylor, the Gazette says he "is an adroit political manager, and is doubtless, in this matter, looking forward to personal promotion." A hard hit, that, at the *head* and *tail* of the Commercial.

☞ Moses M. Strong, of Mineral Point, has been nominated by the Democrats of Wisconsin, as their candidate for Congress.—He'll be elected of course.

☞ We commend the following to the special attention of the *head* and *tail* of the Commercial. It is from a whig paper, near Cincinnati:

STRAWS.—We are authorised to offer the following rewards for the characters described:
Five dollars for the whig voter in Butler county who does not prefer Corwin to Taylor for the Presidency.
Ten dollars for the whig who would rather vote for Taylor than any other man.
Fifteen dollars for the whig who believes that Taylor ought to be nominated if there was no doubt of the election of a whig to the office.
Fifty dollars for the whig who electioneers for Taylor, and does not feel as if he had stolen goods in his possession.—*Hamilton News.*

☞ The Washington Union, by authority of the President, denies the assertions of the Rev. Mr. McCalla in relation to the Rev. Messrs McElroy and Rey, and adds:—

"It is proper to state also, that neither at the time the Rev. Messrs McElroy and Rey went to the army, nor at any prior or subsequent period, was there any conference or communication with them by any member of the administration, nor between the President and the cabinet, or any member of it, nor anything in any communication with Gen. Taylor, to whose headquarters they went which sanctioned, in the remotest or slightest manner, the idea that they were expected to act as spies'. * * *

The President is too cautious to make a confidant of a leaky and erratic clergyman like Mr. McCalla, and he has too high a sense of his own duties, and appreciates too keenly the rights and feelings of others, to indulge a design so base and degrading as that alluded to in Mr. McCalla's letter, and by him alleged to be entertained by the Executive in regard to the Catholic chaplains.

It is the province of the Chief Magistrate of this great country to submit to abuse without the opportunity to reply. But in the present instance, the charge is one that demands the answer we have given to it, if only as an act of justice to the intrepid men who accepted the appointment conferred upon them by the President, and discharged its duties in so noble and christian a spirit."

☞ We learn that two male German emigrants, shortly after arriving at this port on Tuesday evening per steamer Indiana, fell into the Bay and were drowned. One of them leaves a wife and four children. Names not ascertained—*Gazette.*

COL. DONIPHAN AT HOME.—The reception of this gallant and able soldier, at his own home, in Liberty, Clay county, Mo., was most gratifying. The Liberty Tribune says, "Crowds began to pour in from the country, the day beforehand. By night not a tenantable place was left unoccupied—every house was crowded from basement to attic, and not a few lay star gazing in the Court House yard, the blue arch of Heaven their only canopy. Next day, the 15th inst. from earliest dawn until ten o'clock, continual streams of men, women, and children, poured in from the country—in fact all Clay county emptied itself right here, while Platte, Jackson, Ray, Clinton and others contributed a good share."

ANOTHER CHANGE.—After being defeated under every name which they have borne—Federalists, National Republicans, Anti-Masons, Whigs of Native Americans;—and after ridiculing and denouncing the democrats as Jacobins, Destructive, Agrarians, and Loco Focos; our Federal opponents are actually on the eve of trying to take to themselves that appellation which they have applied to us only in derision and contempt. Their candidate for Congress in the first district in Indiana lately (as we suppose to pave the way for its assumption by his party,) declared that the name of Loco Foco did not belong exclusively to our party:—that it could properly be claimed by the Whigs! Whigery surpasses any thing in this world in impudence! —*Pitts. Post.*

CORWIN AND THE OHIO VOLUNTEERS.—The Crowfordville (Ind.) Review says that "Lieut. Col. Henry S. Lane, who has just returned home from Mexico, delivered an eloquent and patriotic speech in that place, on Saturday last, to a very large and respectable audience In the course of his remaks he took occasion to brand Tom. Corwin, a TRAITOR, and his infamous anti-war speech as nothing short of *"damning treason!"* He also declared that on the reception of the honorable Senator's speech in Mexico, the Ohio Volunteers not only burnt the speech, but burnt its author in effigy!

HOW TO CREATE A FAMINE.—The following extract of a letter from Mr. Curtis, the original of which may be seen by calling on Mr. Merchant, exhibits the remarkable efficacy of Merchant's Sarsaparilla in restoring a lost appetite, imparting strength in general debility, and removing costipation of the bowels or costiveness.

"My case is that of general debility of long standing. My health and appetite have been very poor all winter, and seeing your advertisement and recommendations, I concluded to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla. I began by taking half a tea spoonful three times a day. It seemed to operate well except the appetite, and that has become so craving that I shall not give any further without advice. Before I began to take the Extract, I had no desire to eat more than twice in twenty-four hours—and now my stomach craves so that I want to eat some five or six times per day. As your Extract is so gentle on the bowels and such a *mild* laxative that I am anxious to give it a fair trial. I am occasionally troubled with a sore throat, which I fear will lead to Bronchitis. As your extract is recommended so highly for chronic complaints, and for purifying the blood, and cleansing the system, that I am desirous to continue its use. Yours, &c.,

"Palmyra, March 31, 1844." E. CURTIS.

See advertisement in this paper. A pamphlet of description may be had GRATIS of the agent.

MARRIED.—On the 10th inst., by Carson Graham, Esq., Mr. Henry Farber and Mrs. Harriet Stilwell, of Erie Co. Ohio.

On the 3d inst., at Salem Cross Roads, Chaut Co., by the Rev. C. B. Keyes, Mr. Wm. K. TITUS, of Greenwich, Conn., and Miss MARY D. TALLMAN, of the former place. [Cake received.

DIED.—On the 10th inst., Mrs. Malvira Riblet, consort of Mr. David Riblet, of Harborcreek township, aged 21 years.

Erie Academy.

A PRINCIPAL TEACHER will be required on the 1st of October next, to take charge of this Institution. A gentleman experienced in teaching, and who intends to pursue it as a business, would be preferred.

Also, a Lady to take charge of the Female Department, will be wanted at the same time.

GEO. A. ELLIOT, Sec.

Erie, Aug. 14, 1847. 13

OUT AT LAST!!

THAT long expected wonder of the age, the *celebrated* and superior "FULTON STOVE" is now ready for sale at our Store or Foundry.—Persons who have any disposition to see it, are invited to call and do so, whether they wish to purchase or not.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Aug. 14, 1847. 13

N. B. Old Stoves taken in payment. Better *throw* them away than not to get one of these fuel saving inventions.

GUAYABA Jelly, Sardines, Pickled Oysters, Lemon Syrup, cornocupias.

July 17. T. W. MOORE.

Late from Mexico—Another Battle.

THE CITY OF MEXICO TAKEN.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle.

RICHMOND Aug. 9—4 o'clock.

By the arrival of the Propeller Washington at New Orleans, from the Brazos, we have dates up to the 22d.

An express had arrived at Matamoras from the city of Mexico, bringing the important and glorious news that Gen. Scott had encountered the Mexican army at Rio Frio, about eight miles from the city of Mexico, when a severe and bloody engagement ensued.

The enemy were forced to retreat, and were totally routed, with great slaughter. Their loss is not stated, whilst ours is set down at three hundred!

Gen. Scott then marched on the capital without interruption, and took possession of it on the 17th. The American Flag now floats in triumph over the Halls of the Montezumas!!!

This news is no doubt correct, as it was publicly read to the troops at Matamoras.

Later.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9—5 oclock P. M.

We sent you at 4 o'clock some good news, and *true*. The city is in great excitement. Flags are flying and guns are firing in every part of the city. OPERATOR.

Private letters received at Richmond from New Orleans, gives additional confirmation to the report of Gen. Scott having entered in triumph the city of Mexico. The information comes from a Mexican prisoner, whose family in Mexico, informed him of the facts, by letter.

RICHMOND, Aug. 10—8 o'clock.

The Mary Jane Kane has arrived at New Orleans, bringing dates from Tampico up to the 26th ult.

She brings no confirmatory news of General Scott's reported engagement at Rio Frio, and the surrender of the city of Mexico.

Gen. Taylor is still at Walnut Springs.

Gen. Taylor's whole command amounts to 7,000, and will march upon San Luis as soon as his force reaches 10,000.

A rumor prevailed at Monterey as early as the 13th ult., that Gen. Scott defeated a large body of Mexicans, near the Capitaly which was supposed had been taken.

The Steamer Fashion, from Matamoros, with a few days later news is hourly expected. The news by her will probably dissolve all doubts about the matter.

The greatest Discovery of the Age!

DR. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

THIS is the first attempt to combine the ELECTRIC or MAGNETIC FLUID and Powerful Vegetable Extracts in the form of an Ointment to be applied externally for the removal of disease. The almost unlimited success it has met with stamps it at once the GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. It is constantly effecting cures of the of the utmost importance. The most incredulous are CONVINCED—the most faithless are compelled to believe in the power and virtue of this great remedy.

It is universally admitted to be THE MOST WONDERFUL COMBINATION KNOWN to the WORLD for the IMMEDIATE RELIEF of disease and pain.

It never fails while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and equalizes the *circulation of the blood*. By this means *a continuing power is gained over the most malignant forms of* DISEASE which cannot be obtained from any other remedy. Such is the power of this combination that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame; every bone and muscle, vein, nerve and ligament is searched out and made sensible of purifying and healing influence. Hence it cures as readily with *internal* as external diseases.

Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in INFLAMATION of the BOWELS—no patient ever need die with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained.—That dangerous Epidemic known as the PUTRID ERYSIPELAS can and will be cured by this remedy.

For INFLAMATORY RHEUMATISM, this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared.

In 9 cases out of 100 it *will afford entire relief* to the worst cases of NERVOUS HEADACHE in *thirty minutes.*

For Nervous Diseases this remedy is of immense value.

Affections of the Spine Rheumatism, Lameness, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Chills, Cholera Morbus, Agues in the Face or Breast, Burns, Salt Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores, &c will be immediately relieved by the use of this remedy.

DR. BINGHAM'S CERTIFICATE.

In reply to your queries with regard to the results of the Experiments I have made with your justly celebrated Magnetic Ointment, I can say with pleasure that I deem it one of the GREATEST DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE.

It is now nearly two years since I commenced using it in my practice, and I have tested it in cases of Inflammation, both local and general, of the most malignant kind with universal success; even where all internal remedies failed, I have succeeded with this.

I have tested cases of inflamation of the Brain, Inflamation of the Lungs, Inflamation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and Child bed Fevers, with perfect success; also cases of Scarlet Fever, Canker Rash, and Ulcerated Throat and Lungs with like success.

In the Epidemic known as the Putrid Erysipelas, by which so many valuable lives were lost, I tested it frequently, and it never failed of effecting a speedy and certain cure.

In cases of Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, &c. it acts like a charm.

No Physician or Family will be a single day without this Medicine, after becoming acquainted with it power to cure. N. BINGHAM, Physician and Surgeon.

Utica, N. Y. Jan. 19, 1846.

☞ For further particulars and testimonials, see pamphlet left with each agent.

Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail, Erie; D. N. & J. L. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio; Riley Cotter, West Springfield; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co. Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview.

Erie, August 14, 1847.—1y13.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

WILL be sold by order of the Orphan's Court, by public vendue or out cry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Erie, on Saturday the 4th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Millcreek, being part of Reserve tract, number seventy-six (76) containing about forty acres, be the same more or less; late the property of David Caldwell, dec'd.

JOHN G. CALDWELL, Executor.

Aug. 13th, 1847. 3t13

WANTED.

LIBERAL prices will be paid for

2000 Bushels Corn,
2000 do. Rye,
2000 do. Oats,
2000 do. Wheat,

If delivered within two weeks.

H. CADWELL.

Aug. 7

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY Insurance Company,

(OF PHILADELPHIA)

ARE now doing business on the mutual plan, giving the assured a participation in the profits of the company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canal insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term or permanently.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal,	James C. Hand,
Edmond A. Souder,	Theophilus Paulding,
John C. Davis,	H. Jones Brooke,
Robert Burton,	John Garrett,
John B. Pinrose,	Hugh Craig,
Samuel Edwards,	George Sexrell,
Henry Lawrence,	David B. Stacey,
Edward Darlington,	Charles Kelley,
Isaac R. Davis,	J. G. Johnson,
William Folwell,	William Hay,
John S. Newlin,	Dr. S. Thomas,
Dr. R. M. Huston,	John Seller, Jr.

Spencer McIlvaine,
Richard S. Newbold, Sec'y. Wm. Martin, Pres't.

☞ Application can be made to

J. KELLOGG, Agent Erie.

Erie, August 7, 1847. tf12

SODA BISCUIT, at No. 1 Perry Block.

July 31. T. W. MOORE.

Public Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Stockholders of the Erie Bank, in the county of Erie, intend to make application to the next Legislature for a renewal of the charter, by the name and style of the Erie Bank, in the county of Erie, to remain located in the Borough of Erie, in the county of Erie, with the same capital and privileges as it now has. By order of the Board of Directors.

C. M'CLARREN, Cashier.

Erie Bank, July 28, 1847.

FOWLER'S WORK.

THE subscriber is the authorized Agent for the sale of FOWLER'S PHRENOLOGICAL WORKS, in Erie County. He will dispose of them at New York prices. He is also Agent for Combe's Prenological Journal. Call and examine these valuable publications at his Book Store, on State street, Erie, Pa.

Aug. 5 1847. O. D. SPAFFORD.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. Third edition; 18mo. pp. 250; price $1.

25,000 Copies sold in three months.

The great demand of this most important work (of which thousands are sold) has compelled the issue of another edition. It is intended especially for the married, as it discloses important secrets which should be known to them particularly.—Here every female can discover the causes, symptoms, and the most efficient remedies and most certain mode of cure, in every complaint to which her sex is subject.

Married Females would here learn the art whereby they would retain their youth, beauty, vigor, elasticity of body and buoyancy of spirits to an advanced age, instead of being afflicted, as hundreds and thousands, into whose hands this book has not fallen. This work is designed to be in the hands of every wife and mother who has a regard for her own health and welfare, as well as that of her husband.

The revelations contained in its pages have already proved a blessing to thousands, as the innumerable letters received by the author will attest.

It is of course impossible to convey more fully, in a public journal, the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage; neither is it necessary, since it is every one's duty to become possessed of knowledge whereby the sufferings to which a wife, a mother, or a sister may be subject, can be obviated.

Copies to be sent by Mail free of postage.

Over ten thousand copies have been sent by mail within three months, with perfect safety and certainty. In no instance has a remittance failed to reach the publisher, or the book those to whom it has been directed.

On the receipt of One Dollar, the "Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," will be sent free of postage to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed (post paid) to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, Box 1221, New York City. Publishing Office 129 Library street, New York.

☞ For sale in Erie by O. D. SPAFFORD, Bookseller, State street.

July 24, 1847. 3m10

CANDY AND RAISINS by the Box or pound for sale at No. 1, Perry Block

July 24. T. W. MOORE.

BARR & WATER'S Soda Pop, a pleasant temperance drink.

July 24. T. W. MOORE.

CIGARS.—Puerto Principe, Trabuca, Spanish and all other kinds.

July 17. T. W. MOORE.

ORANGES & LEMONS, at the cheap Grocery Store of T. W. MOORE.

12 POUNDS of good Coffee for one dollar, and other things in proportion at No. 1 Perry Block.

July 17, 1847.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

On State Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel.

G. LOOMIS & CO. are now receiving from New York and opening at their new store an expensive assortment of Rich and Fashionable JEWELRY, (embracing the latest style of work in market,) *watches, Clocks, Plated and Brittania Ware, Fine Cuttery, Steel Trimmings, Camphene and Solar Lamps, Looking Glasses, Gold Pens*, together with a general variety of Useful and Ornamental articles. *Call and see what you will see.*

June 26, 1847. 6

CLOCKS.

EIGHT DAY and 30 hour Gothic, O. O. G. Pillar, Alarm and common, by the single or case, very cheap for ready pay.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

SPECTACLES of gold, silver and german silver Frames, an extensive assortment of Concave and Convex. Also, the celebrated perifocal and parobolic Spectacles, superior to any in use.

G. LOOMIS & Co

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

LIGHT.—Girandoles, Oil and Camphone Lamps, Camphene suspending Lamps, Horn's Patent, the best and safest in use. The public are assured these lamps will not explode, for sale by G. LOOMIS & Co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Tavern.

July 17, 1847.

LADIES will find steel, silk and bead bags steel clasps and beads, purse silk, Paris fans, new style brooches, bracelets, pencils, lockets, together with an endless variety of splendid fancy articles, at

G. LOOMIS & Co's.

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

ACCORDEONS, with the improved valves, Bass Viol, Violin and Guitar strings, for sale by G. LOOMIS & Co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

LOOKING Glasses and looking glass plate. A large assortment of the above articles for sale very low by G. LOOMIS & Co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

GUNS.—Double Barrell, Single do. Fowling Pieces, Revolving six Shooters, with a general assortment of Gun fixings.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

July 17, 1847.

SILVER WARE.—Silver table, dessert, tea, salt and mustard spoons; tongs, ladles forks, butter and fruit knives, constantly on hand and for sale by G. LOOMIS & Co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

Public Notice.

IS hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank to be called "THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK," with a Capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars. Said bank to be located in Erie, county Erie, State of Pennsylvania.

Erie, July 17, 1847.

H. Caldwell,	C. M. Tibbals,
J. H. Williams,	Samuel Hays,
R. H. Fullerton,	John C. Beebe,
Walter Chester,	Thos W. Sterrett,
Smith Jackson,	Carson Graham,
James C. Marshall,	James Williams,
B. B. Vincent,	Guy Loomis,
Wm. S. Lane,	Alfred King,
H. L. Brown,	M. W. Caughey,
P. Arbuckle.	James Hughes.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of John Philips dec'd, late of Venango township; all persons, therefore, indebted to said estate are requested to settle the same immediately; and those having claims against the same will present them legally authenticated for settlement.

JOHN R. SMITH,
ROBERT G. ALLISON } Adm's.

July 31, 1847. 6t13

WOOL! WOOL!!

MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER keep constantly on hand at the Erie Woollen Factory, Plain Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Tweds, of various colors and qualities which they exchange for wool on delivery, on customary and accommodating terms. They also pay cash for wool.

Erie Woollen Factory, June 16, 1847. 6

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY, CALLED HUNT'S LINIMENT,

Is now universally acknowledged to be the INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Contractions of the Muscles, Sore Throat and Quinsy, Piles, Old Ulcers, Pains in the Back and Chest, Ague in the Breast and Face, Tooth Ache, Sprains, Bruises, Salt Rheum, Burns, Croup, Frosted Feet, and all Nervous Diseases.

The TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS which has attended the application of this most WONDERFUL MEDICINE in curing the most severe cases of the different diseases above named—and the HIGH ENCOMIUMS that have been bestowed upon it, wherever it has been introduced, gives me the right to call on the AFFLICTED to resort at once to the ONLY REMEDY THAT CAN BE RELIED ON.

☞ The following certificate of a scalded child is sufficient guarantee of the confidence that may be placed in Hunt's Liniment:

Columbiaville, Columbia Co. Nov. 16, 1845.

Mr. G. E. Stanton,—Sir—You will allow me to bear testimony to the healing properties of your preparation called Hunt's Liniment. The following case came under my immediate observation, and I state it for the benefit of those who may meet with a similar accident. The child of a neighbor of mine was severely scalded and in the greatest agony; your Liniment was applied and Free Relief was given instantly, and a few application entirely recovered. I think it invaluable as a speedy remedy, and advise every family to keep it in the house. This case is also known to Messrs. W. & G. Storrs of Harlem.

Yours, JOSEPH WILD.

☞ A severe sprain entirely cured with one bottle of the Liniment.

New York, June 19, 1845.

Dear Sir:—It affords me pleasure to comply with your request, and add my testimony to the excellency of Hunts Liniment as an outward application for the cure of sprains, bruises, &c. Last winter I sprained my ancle badly, and was sometime confined to the house. The injured part was very much swollen, and the pain intense; after trying a variety of remedies, I made an application of your Liniment, and found from its use speedy relief. Speaking from my own experience, I can confidently recommend it as a valuable medicine in cases like the one in which I tested its qualities. Yours, &c.

JOHN G. HAGHER, 44 Wall-st.

☞ The following letter addressed to the Editors of the Christian Advocate, from the Rev. Theodosius Clark, of the Methodist Episcopal Church is one of the best recommendations this celebrated remedy can have.

Sing, Sing, Jan. 25, 1845.

Gentlemen—Having used Hunt's Liniment in my family, and having seen its effects on some of my neighbors, I have no hesitancy in testifying to its merits, as a curative agent in the diseases for which it is recommended by its inventor; and I think the interests of the public would be greatly subserved by your making its virtues known through the medium of your excellent Journal. I am persuaded that much suffering would be relieved, and many obstinate cases cured, if its uses were known; and I cannot but hope that its use may become general in the community. Respectfully,

THEODOSIUS CLARK.

This Liniment is sold at 25 and 50 cents per bottle, by all the Principal Druggists and Merchants throughout the country.

Wholesale Agents for New York:

HADLEY, PHELPS & Co. 142 Water Street,
RUSHTON & Co. 170 Broadway,
A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and William,
ASPINWALL, 86 William Street.
JOHNSON, KIDD & Co. Pittsburgh, wholesale agents for Western Pennsylvania.

Orders addressed to me at Sing Sing, N. Y., Will be attended to. GEORGE E. STANTON,
Proprietor.

For sale by J. H. Burton & Co. Erie, B. C. Town North East, J. Clements Fairview; S. L. Jones & Co. Girard.

July 31, 1847. 2m11

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY! INVALID'S BEST FRIEND. It is confidently asserted that there NEVER was a medicine which has given such uniform and universal satisfaction, as

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

They have stood the severest trials, by curing when all other remedies failed, and have established a reputation in the face of the envious slanders which have been raised against them.

Let it be borne in mind that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are

NO CATCH-PENNY REMEDY,

the offspring of the hour, destined to pass away with it, and be forgotten, but a medicine of sterling worth. Its reputation is not built upon an isolated cure, effected under circumstances in which the faith of the imagination had quite as much to do with it as the activity of the remedy itself. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills lay a claim to real worth, founded on the honest and willing testimony of

THOUSANDS AND TENS OF THOUSANDS,

throughout the length and breadth of the land.

It was after a careful study of the human constitution, that these celebrated Pills were prepared. Nature's laws were first consulted, and then a medicine was prepared from the herb of the Indian, which should act with those laws. Therefore these Pills effectually

ASSIST NATURE

to expel the corrupt humors, by opening the natural outlets of the system.

SPRING, SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER.

Each produce, by their variations of temperature, peculiar effects upon the human body. The heat expands, and the cold contracts the volume of the circulating fluid and when changes take place suddenly, the effects are often serious. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills counteract the evil influence of sudden changes, by purifying the blood, and keeping the stomach and bowels in a natural and healthful condition.

FOR FEVER AND AGUE,

That scourge of the West, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills stand unrivalled. An instance has never come to our knowledge of these Pills having been taken, without effecting a complete cure. In Chills and Fevers the liver and biliary functions are chiefly disordered, superinduced by great physical debility. When the symptoms first appear, no time should be lost before resorting to these Pills, as a few doses will generally effect a cure. In no case will persuasion be necessary to continue the use of them.

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are equally well adapted to the removal of this complaint. As they operate upon the one general and uniform principle, of clean ing the stomach and bowels, purifying the blood, and rectifying the secretions, they remove the cause of Jaundice, and of all other disorders.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

It would be difficult precisely to tell in which of the two sexes Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have been the greatest blessing. But it is very certain that these Pills have given health and spirits, and a good complexion, to hundreds of females, who would, without them, have been in their graves. A box of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills is an invaluable medical companion at certain periods.

HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, &c.

The presence of bile in any part, indicates a corrupt state of the blood, which nature is striving to correct. A few doses of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills taken on going to bed will be certain to give relief, if the thing be at all possible

VALUABLE ANTI BILIOUS MEDICINE!

It is well known that the South and West suffer more from bilious disorders than from all others combined.—This is partly owing, to the climate, but chiefly to the nature of Southern and Western life. The sensations accompanying liver complaints are of the most wretched description. Habitual drunkenness is frequently brought on by liver complaint. A patient suffering from this disease, should not be mocked with protended cures; yet there are very few medicines that are worth a straw in the removal of this complaint. Calomel has hitherto been the chief reliance, but the remedy has proved itself worse than the disease! *What then shall be done? We say,* give Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills a trial. If they do not exceed your expectations, we are willing to bear all the opprobrium of failure. And we say to all

TRY THEM.

There is no risk run—no money thrown away—you are certain of benefit.

ONE WORD MORE.

When you have found that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a "*actic*" the best medicine you ever heard of, *stick to them!* Don't run after every upstart Remedy, which attempts to bolster itself into notoriety. Above all

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. Previous to the introduction of this Medicine, Indian Pills were never heard of. Now what hosts of them! And after all, what are they, but miserable imitations of the original medicine; no more like it, than chalk is like cheese! One man advertises, "Improved" Indian Vegetable Pills This would be a capital joke, if it were less serious. Beware of all such.

BUY OF THE REGULAR AGENTS.

There is no safety elsewhere. The country is swarming with counterfeiters, both of money, and of medicine.—But which is the worst! Is not the counterfeitor of a medicine but little better than a robber, and a murderer!—Buy of the regular Agents only, we say again.

AGENTS FOR ERIE COUNTY.

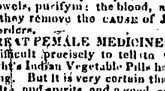
O. D. SPAFFORD, Erie.
Samuel Hutchius & Co., Waterford.
John McClure. Sen. Girard.
J. B. S verance, Union.
Riley & Potter, West Springfield.
W. H. Townsend, Springfield.
B. C. Town & Co., Wattsburg.
" " North East.
John Clement, Fairview.

THE ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS HAVE THE SIGNATURE OF WM. WRIGHT WRITTEN WITH A PEN ON THE TOP LABEL OF EACH BOX. *None other genuine, and to counteract this the ORIGENT.*

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia, 288 Greenwich Street, New York; and 128 Tremont Street, Boston.

Erie, July 21, 1847. 10

PEOPLES' LINE.



ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1847.—FARE REDUCED.

Cabin Fare $8, Steerage $3, to any port on Lake Michigan, from the opening of navigation to Sept. 1.

The Steamer, A. D. FATCHIN, Capt. H. Whitaker, will run during the season as follows:

LEAVES BUFFALO.		LEAVES CHICAGO.	
Wednesday,	July 21	Wednesday,	July 28
Thursday,	Aug 5	Thursday	Aug 12
Friday,	" 20	Friday	" 27
Saturday,	Sept 4	Saturday	Sept 11
Monday	" 20	Monday	" 27
Tuesday,	Oct 5	Tuesday	Oct 12
Wednesday,	" 20	Wednesday	" 27
Thursday,	Nov 4	Thursday	Nov 11
Friday,	" 19		

The A. D. Fatchin is of the largest class of Steamers, built with a solid timber bottom. 15 inches thick, after the plan of the Atlantic freights, which prevents the liability of sinking by striking rocks. She is in like proportion strongly built throughout; no pains or expense having been spared to make her the strongest boat on the Lakes. Her model is superior to any on the western waters. She has accommodations for 100 cabin and 1000 steerage passengers.

The A. D. Patchin and United States will run as advertised and under no consideration will go into the association.

The public will please remember that they were the only opposition boats in the fall of 1846.

H. WHITAKER, Sole Owner.

AGENTS { J. MYERS & Co. Buffalo. / WALKER & CO. Erie.

July 17, 1847. 9

OLD ENGLISH CHEESE at

T. W. MOORE'S.

July 17. No. 1, Perry Block.

Patent Elastic Baby Jumpers,

OR NURSE'S ASSISTANT, a new and amusing article of the nursery, by which infants three months of age can amuse and exercise themselves, resting as they do on a little seat or saddle, which serves to sustain the child and give it all the support required. It is recommended by Physicians as conducive to health. To the mother it is invaluable as she can leave her little one alone, and on her return be assured of finding it amused and perfectly safe. For sale at No. 1 Perry Block. T. W. MOORE.

Price $3 50.

July 17, 1847. 9

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

PENNSYLVANIA AND HER EMINENT MEN.

THE above is the title of a Map of the State of Pennsylvania just issued by Apollos W. Harrison, No. 2 1-2 South 7th street, Philadelphia. It is a large, full, accurate and splendid map showing all the internal improvements, county lines, township lines, cities, villages, prominent roads, and distances from place to place on all the stage roads. To give it the highest possible degree of distinctiveness, each township is full colored, and each county colored in outlines. It is ornamented with an elegant border four inches wide, encircling portraits of eight eminent men of the State, The title is given in two forms, one in English, the other in German, executed in a highly ornamental style. and surrounded with statutes of Penn and Franklin. The coat of arms of the colony is encircled by one title, and that of the State by the other. The size of the map is 4 feet 10 inches long by 4 feet broad. It is printed on the best of paper and mounted in the most elegant and durable manner.

ABNER VEDDER is the duly authorized Agent for the sale of the above Map in Erie county. It may be seen at the book store of O. D. Spafford.

July 14, 1847. 3:9

TRUSSES.—A good assortment of Hull's, Marsh's, Tieman's, Thompson's and Rhinehart's Trusses, assorted sizes for sale low by

CARTER & BROTHER.

July 17. 1847. 9

TO PHYSICIANS.

ONE of Dr. Sherwood's Vibrating Electro Magnetic Machines, an invaluable instrument in the treatment of rheumatic, spinal and nervous diseases, for sale by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.

July 17, 1847. 9

COMBS.—Side, dressing, curl and back combs, carved and plain, Shell, ivory, Buffalo and common horn, the very latest styles, in great variety, by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.

July 17, 1847. 9

PAPER.—Mourning and note paper, plain fancy and gilt; fine English and American white and blue ruled and plain letter paper; card and letter envelopes, a beautiful assortment, for sale by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.

July 17, 1847. 9

MEZZOTINTO DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES,

TAKEN WITH THE COLONS.

A. LAMBERTON would, respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie and vicinity, that he has taken Rooms at Tammany Hall, and is now prepared to execute Daguerreotype Likenesses in a style, which for truthfulness of representation, and for minute and accurate blending of light and shade, cannot be excelled by the most delicately finished steel Engraving.

Having availed himself of all the late improvements in the Art, he will now engage to do better work than has heretofore been done by any Artist stopping in this place.

Room open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

July 10, 1847.

GEO. J. MORTON, JOS. C. BROWN, THOS. M'CARTER

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS, NEW FIRM, NEW PRICES

THE undersigned beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into the mercantile business under the name of MORTON & CO., No. 4, Cheapside, next door south of Mehaffey & Brewster. Their stock of Goods is entirely new, far surpassing, in richness, variety and cheapness, any stock of goods ever brought to this market, and embracing every style of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, among which will be found

Linens—American Irish German and French.
Dress Goods of every description,
Shawls of the latest designs, varying in price from 75 cents to $25;
Summer Stuffs, Drills, Jeans, Cassimeres, etc.
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings of every width and quality;
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinetts;
Calicoes, Muslins, Lawns and Ginghams;
Bonnets, a splendid assortment;
Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Laces and Ruches,
Umbrellas and Parasols, a great assortment;
Carpeting and Paper Hangings.
Also—Millinery Goods, Tailor's Trimmings, Morcens, Damasks, Linen diapers, Crash, French Embroideries, Silk and Cotton Hose, Kid, Silk, cotton and Lisle Gloves, Vestings, a great variety.

In connection with the above will be found a well selected stock of GROCERIES of superior quality. City and country Merchants supplied with any article in our line on favorable terms.

MORTON & CO.

Erie May 15, 1847. 52

Spring of 1847.] BY [Spring of 1847.

Rail Road!

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, just received at the Jew Store, No. 1 Commercial Exchange, corner of French and Fifth sts.

Moses, after encountering all sorts of perils, by sea and land, is here with his new and fashionable Goods, purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest cash prices, and embracing the greatest variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods ever brought to this place. A few of them will be noticed.

FOREIGN & FANCY GOODS.

SILKS—Striped Poult de Soir.
Plaid Grenadine,
Do. Foulard,
Heavy wat'd & striped black & blue silk
White, watered,
White and black Satin,
Plain black Italian,
Colored Florences.

French Gingham, a new and beautiful article,
Muslin Robes, plain and embroidered,
French embroidered Robes for children,
Very pretty M. de Laines for 2s. per yard.

French worked Linen cambric Hdkfs,
Embroidered and bordered do. do.
Double & single French needle-worked Collars and Capes,
Embroidered muslin Shawls,
Silk, Cashmere and Barrage do.
French Barrage Scarfs,
English thread Laces, Swiss and cambric Edgings,
Black, white and colored French Kid Gloves,
Silk and mohair gloves and mitts,
Ombra striped Bonnet Ribands,
Figured do. do.
Corinthian Cord, Lace Buttons,
Silk Bonnet Wire, &c. &c.

☞ Mind the name and number.

MOSES KOCH,
No. 1, Commercial Exchange,
April 24. French st.

GREEN APPLES.—Newton Pippins and several other kind of apples for sale at No. 1 Perry Block. T. W. MOORE.

July 3, 1847. 7

5000 BBLS. New Orleans, Loaf, Pulverized, Crushed and Muscovado Sugar, cheap for cash, one door north of the Big Window, by RINDERNECHT.

June 12, 1847. 4

FRESH FRUIT.—You can find at No 6, Poor People's Row, Oranges, Sultana Raisins, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Box Raisins, Currants and Citrons, cheap for cash by

June 26. W. F

DR. SMITH'S GREAT

NATIONAL PILLS.

DR. G. BENJ. SMITH'S

IMPROVD INDIAN VEGE TABLE

[SUGAR COATED] PILLS

ARE the medicine for the United States, and their superiority over all others for entire efficacy and pleasantness has won for them a pre eminence of fame which needs no foreign influence to perpetuate. Almost a heralded they have silently worked their way, and have gained a permanent hold on the approbation of the people which no other medicine or opposition can totax. For about four years they have triumphed over disease, and brought joy and gladness to many an anxious bosom.

THEIR PURITY.

As a medical compound, commends them to the most delicate, and even the more hardy, who have suffered from the effects of impure properties in the stomach, will at once be pleased with the delightful operation of these these Pills. They have the rare merit of the most carefully selected ingredients, are always safe, and there can be no danger of taking them improperly at any time.

A SINGLE TRIAL

Will manifest their excellence in relieving the body of many precursors of alarming diseases, keeping the bowels gently open, thereby ensuring the continuance of health. The most eminent chemist in New York has given his certificate that these Pills are PURELY VEGETABLE, or

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

The great principle recognized by the inventor of this invaluable medicine is, that every part of the body, whether in health or disease, is brought under the influence of the digestive organs. This plain and rational doctrine forms the only ground on which a good family medicine can be recommended. Operating according to this principle, DR. SMITH'S PILLS

STRENGTHEN THE STOMACH,

Promote the secretions of the LIVER, SKIN, and KIDNEYS, and REGULATE THE BOWELS, thereby adopting the ONLY NATURAL and consistent method of rendering the LIFE BLOOD PURE, by correcting the vitiated humors of the whole system.

It is impossible to give every particular in this brief notice, but these Pills are earnestly recommended as a means of preventing so much misery and disease, which grow out of constipation of the bowels, neglected colds, slight attacks, &c., &c., and which it is in the power of ALL TO PREVENT.

These Pills do not PALLIATE, but

THEY CURE

Most all diseases of the Western Country, and in

ALL BILLIOUS DISORDERS,

They stand alone, unparalleled—THE SICK MAN'S FRIEND. Among the complaints for which these Pills are highly recommended, are the following, viz:

FEVERS,	PAIN IN THE SIDE,
DYSPEPSIA,	SCROFULA,
INDIGESTION,	BAD BLOOD,
COSTIVENESS,	OBSTRUCTIONS,
HEADACHE,	FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
BAD APPETITE,	RHEUMATISM,
DIARRHŒA,	WHOOPING COUGHS,
DYSENTARY,	WEAK NERVES,
LIVER COMPLAINT,	HYSTERICS,
WORMS,	COUGHS,
HEARTBURN,	COLDS,
BILIOUS CHOLIC,	INFLUENZA,
FOUL STOMACH,	PIMPLES,
JAUNDICE,	LOW SPIRITS, &c.

By following the simple directions which accompany every box of genuine pills, a permanent cure will be effected. Most of the HOSPITALS in New York have given these Pills the preference over more than 20 kinds that have been tested, and several EMINENT PHYSICIANS, in New York and elsewhere, use them in their practice.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

The demand for Dr. Smith's Pills being every where great, several unprincipled persons have made Pills of the most miserable and dangerous stuff, and to palm them off for the genuine, have put on a 'coating of sugar.'—Therefore, beware, and always look for

THE WRITTEN SIGNATURE OF G. BENJ. SMITH.

On the bottom of every box, to counterfeit which is FORGERY. More than 1000 certificates have been received at the principal office and the people are referred to "Smith's Herald & Gazette," where they can read of the most important cures.

We give, for want of room, but few

TESTIMONIALS.

From Rev. Luther Lee.

Dr. Smith's Pills are purely vegetable, operate well, and produce a good result. LUTH R LEE.

Editor True Wesleyan.

From the Rev. J. Kellett.

My wife has taken Moffat's, Morrison's, and many others, but she has received more benefit from Dr. Smith's Pills than all others. She believes they may be used by females with perfect safety, without changing their employment or diet, and at any season.

JOHN KELLETT,
127 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

From the first vocalist in New York.

Dr. G. Benj. Smith's Pills have entirely cured me of dizziness in my head, and general weakness of my system. My family use them with the best results. I would not be without them. F. H. NASH, 99 Fulton st.

From the Ed. of the Black River Journal.

Dr. Smith's Pills are free from the objections to which other pills are liable, and are the best medicine that I have yet seen. J. GREENE.

From the P. M. Tonawanda, N. Y.

Dr. Smith's Pills are the best I have ever used, &c.

JAC. KIBLER, P. M.

From Rev. S Williams, Pittsburgh

I have used Dr. Smith's Pills, and know they are a good medicine, &c. S. WILLIAMS, 1st Bapt. Ch.

From Rev. J. G. L. Haskins.

Dr. Smith's Pills are in great demand in this region from their pleasantness and efficacy.

JOHN G. L. HASKINS, station N. 1.

From M. Damo, the Quaker.

Dr. Smith—Respected Friend—The Pills are selling very rapidly, and give first rate satisfaction in this place, Pokeepsie. MOSES DAME, 267 Main-st.

Dr. Smith—Your pills are well liked here.

ED. EATON (O.) DEMOCRAT.

Dr. Smith—I am much pleased with your Ind. Vegt. Sugar Coated Pills, and use them in my family.

ED. BROOKVILLE (IA.) AMERICAN

The above are only a few extracts—but we might go on and fill a whole newspaper with similar ones. These Pills are now the most popular in this country, and give the most general satisfaction.

These Pills will always cure COLDS in a much more pleasant way than any other remedy. For this they are warranted.

THE DANGER

Of being deceived is now apparent; as Doctr Smith's Pills have become very popular throughout the country, imitators have sought to palm off worthless stuff with a "coating of sugar" to cover up a most dangerous compound.

Dr. Crumbacker, of Wheeling, Va. says that a person in that place came near losing his life from the effects of the counterfeit "Sugar Coated" Pills. Also, a gentleman in Louisville, Ky. was seized with violent vomiting after their use.

Get the *genuine* or get none, and see that G. BENJ. SMITH is *written* with a *pen* on the *bottom* of each box.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

NEW YORK, 170 Greenwich Street.
BOSTON, 2 Water Street.
ERIE, Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.
J. Cumming & Co. Corner of Statute and 7th streets.

March 8, 1847. 6m42

LADIES can find at the corner store, a nice assortment of Gloves, Mitts, Hoisery, &c. &c. Hdkfs., Fancy Fans, Combs, Steel Bead Bags, Purses, Purse twist and trimmings, embroidery materials, such as French Floss, worsted, chineil ords &c. &c., all very cheap, by

May 29, 1847. METCALF.

New Woollen Factory

AT NORTH EAST.

DUNCAN, JEWETT & Co. have just commenced business of manufacturing Woollen Goods, dressing Cloth, carding Wool, &c. Their machinery is entirely new and of eastern manufacture, and embraces the latest improvements.—The business will be conducted by Mr. Jewett, who has had 20 years' experience in it both in this country and in England. They will manufacture on shares, giving one yard of cloth for two and a quarter lbs. of wool, or for ready pay in cash or country produce, and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in the county. Their manufactory is located about one mile north of the village.

ALEX. DUNCAN.
JOSHUA JEWETT.
ISAAC B. STEVENS.

North East, June 12, 1847. 3m4

CARPETING.

WE offer a few pieces ALL WOOL Carpets, very cheap at

May 29, 1847. METCALF'S.

CARPET BAGS & Satchels. Among which we have some of the Wilton and Venetian that are superior to any in market, selling very cheap at METCALF'S.

May 29, 1847.

PARASOLS.

A LARGE assortment, all styles and qualities offered as near manufacturers prices as is consistent with a small commission to ourselves, at METCALF'S.

May 29, 1847.

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE subscriber is now receiving his spring stock of Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron; Nails &c., which will be sold at reduced prices for ready pay. My old substantial friends and the public generally are requested to call and examine goods and prices, they certainly will not go away dissatisfied as I will not be under sold by any west of New York, for ready pay. SMITH JACKSON.

May 6, 1847. 51

GENTS. Leghorn Hats, a good assortment may be found at

April 26. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S.

WESTERN HOTEL,

JOHN GRAHAM, Proprietor. The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the traveling public generally, that he has leased for a term of years this new and commodious House, situated at the Eighth Street Canal Basin. This location renders the "WESTERN" pre-eminently the most convenient and desirable stopping place for all either doing business or traveling on the Canal. There is, also, attached to this establishment a large and convenient Stable for the use of Boatmen and others having horses.

No pains or expense has been spared in fitting up this house for the convenience, comfort and pleasure of guests, and the Proprietor trusts by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Erie, April 24, 1847. 49

NO. 111 AGAINST THE WORLD!
NO EXCUSE FOR IGNORANCE NOW

JOEL JOHNSON,

111, CHEAPSIDE, has just received from New York a new and elegant supply of books embracing Theological, Miscellaneous, Sundy and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. &c. which will be sold *cheaper* for *cash* than ever before offered in this market. Among his stock may be found—

Anthon's classical Dic'y, $3,	Robinson's Greek and English Dictionary, $5;
Webster's Dictionary, $3 50.	
Anthon's Virgil, $2,	Anthon's Horace, $1 75
do Homer, 1 50,	do Cicero, 1 25
Anthon's Jacobs' Greek Reader, $2,	
do do do Lessons, 1,	
do do Laten do 1,	
do do do Prossody, 1,	
do do Sullust, 1,	
Davie's Mathematics, including Algebra, Legender, Analytical Geometry, Surveying, &c.	
Davie's arithmetic,	Kirkham's Grammar,
Adams' do	Hall's U S History,
Mather's Geology,	Olney's Geography,
Mrs Lincon's Botony,	Morse's do
Comstock's do	Mitchell's do

Burrett's Geography of the Heavens, with large and splendid atlas; also, the Electic series of Reading Books.

Andrew's and Stoddard's Latin Grammar,
do do do Reader,
Comstock's chemestry and philosophy,
Sanders' Readers, Bennett's Book Keeping,
Walker's Dictioary, Colt's do
Johnson's do Moor's Byron,
Scott's comentarie's, 6 vo. $3,
Dick's works, library edition; also, cheap,
The works of Chesterfield,
Rush's residence at the court of London,
Fox's book of Martyrs, Josephus' works,
Plutarch's Lives, Rollins' do
Lady of the Manor, Addisons' do
Good's study of medicine, Dryden's do
Hooper's med. Dic'ty, Eberle's Practice,
Gay's med, Juris'dence, do Therapeutics,
Cruden's concordance, Platonic Theology,
ayland's elements of Moral Science,
The School and the School Master,
Dr Olin's travels in the east,
Thurwal's History of Greece, etc.
Guide to the Prophecies,
Dumas' Travels, Barns' Notes,
Fuller's works, New Spirit of the Age,
Chalmer's works, Bucks religious anecdotes
Malcom's travels, Gibbon's Rome,
Prideaux's connexion, Life of Heber,
Works of Charlotte Elizabeth, complete,
do Fredrika Bremer, do
Moshim's eclesiastical History,
Luther on Galatians, Jarves' church History,
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
Life and Sermons of Whitfield,
Goldsmith's England,
Parley's Universal History,

Together with many other valuable works too numerous to mention in the limited space of an advertisement. Call and see—no charges for showing books.

June 13, 1846. 4

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

CARTER & BROTHER, are in receipt of a beautiful collection of Paintings and Engravings, plain and colored, in oil and water. Persons of taste cannot fail of being pleased with the selection. It comprises views of some of the most romantic and picturesque places in Europe and this country. Among them are two Oil Paintings 3 by 3 1-2 feet in rich gilt frames—the one a view of Troy and the Hudson from Mt. Ida, the other Washington's Head Quarters, near Newburg, on the North River; also.

Views of St. Cloud,
Lake of Zurich and surrounding country,
Lake of Zeug and surrounding country,
A general View of Brussels,
A Moonlight View, a beautiful piece,
Forest and Winter Scenes,
Hunting scenes, &c. also, a very fine and
Correct likeness of Queen Victory, engraved on steel from Shilly's painting, also of
Her two elder children, Allice and Albert,
in handsome gilt frames; a beautiful
Mezzotint engraving of "John Anderson my Joe," a rare and interesting picture.

Also a collection of rare and beautiful Birds and Flowers, correctly and elegantly colored, designed for instruction to learners or as ornaments to the centre table.

Persons designing to furnish themselves with any thing in the above line will find these well worth their attention. They will be sold lower than they can be purchased at retail in the cities.

No. 6. Reed House.

Nov. 28, 1846. 28

18 A 47.

SIGHT TO BEHOLD!!!

AT THE

BRICK CORNER OPPOSITE THE EAGLE HOTEL.

THIS DAY OPENED. direct from the Eastern cities and Manufactories, a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS.

Comprising a great variety of Dress and Fancy Goods; Shawls without number; Men's and boy's summer wear; Linen and any quantity of Domestics; to be sold *cheaper than ever*; with an extensive stock of

GROCERIES AND SHELF HARDWARE.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest by WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

Erie, May 15, 1847. 52

EMBOSSED Table and Piano Forte Covers, English and American, for sale at the "New Store" No. 5, Cheapside. MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

CALIFORNIA PLAID, for Boy's coats and pantaloons, a little the nicest out, at the "New Store," No. 4, Cheapside, MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

LEECHES.—A lot of prime Swedish Leeches, in good condition, just received by

June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co.

WINEN'S ARCANUM—Said to be better than any preparation of Sarsaparilla as a Spring Purifier and general correctant for sale by

—une 12. J. H. BURTON & Co. Agents.

IRON AND STEEL.—10 tons of Swedes, English and American Iron, together with all sizes of Spring Steel, this day arrived at the corner of WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

June 12. 4

ERIE EXTENSION!—A large consignment of INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE, for cure of Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, etc., etc., and will be sold to druggists and dealers by the case or dozen, at wholesale prices, by

June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co. Agents.

More New Goods!

THE LAST AND CHEAPEST.

NOW opening, from the last of our Spring purchase, a very general and extensive assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, with a good stock of DRY GROCERIES, to which we have added a *large* stock of CROCKERY, comprising *full* dining Sets of China, with all the cheaper Wares. The attention of dealers is especially invited to this branch of our trade.

The Goods have all been purchased cheap, and will be *sold cheap*. For further evidence please call at METCALF'S.

J. D. CLARK, in charge for P. METCALF, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends and customers at Store No. 1, Reed House.

May 29, 1847.

FIRE INSURANCE.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROKLYN, N. Y.

FOR persons desirous of Insuring in the above company, the subscriber will receive and forward the necessary surveys of property, and procure for them free of postage such policies as may be desired.

The above company is entirely responsible, and insures upon very liberal and advantageous terms. Any information that may be desired in relation to said company can be had by calling upon the subscriber at the office of Graham & Thompson.

CARSON GRAHAM.

Erie, June 12 1847. tf4

NEW GOODS BY RAILROAD.

I HAVE just received this morning a new supply of plain and twilled Ghingham, also a lot of prints, &c, which will be sold cheap for cash by. C. M. TIBBALS.

May 1, 1847. 50

SHIRTS.—Hair, Grass, and Marsales, Skirts; just received at No. 4, Cheapside.

MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847.

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.

CONSUMPTION CURED—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION:

THE MOST CELEBRATED and INFALLIABLE remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, is the the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of CONSUMPTION, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES, that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians as CONFIRMED AND INCURABLE. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the MOST DESPERATE OF CASES. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the ONLY SOURCE OF HOPE.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, sole Agent for the United Kingdom, at the Italian Ware-house, Regent-st. London; in Bottles and Cases, for ships, hospitals, &c.

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 113 Court-st., Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent, on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the western States.

READ.

From the Baptist Clergyman at Coloose, Oswego, County.

"I do hereby most cheerfully certify that I have used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with great success. My little girl, now in her seventh, year was, in the month of October, 1844, attacked with a pain in her right side, and notwithstanding we used all diligence to remove it, she continued to grow worse, and after obtaining the counsel of Dr. B—, who thought the Right Lobe of her Lungs so seriously affected that her recovery was exceedingly doubtful. I was induced to obtain one bottle of the Balsam and before one third of it was taken, the little sufferer resumed her plays and her cheerfulness returned, and before two bottles were used her health was considered completely restored. and to the effect of this medicine, without any hesitation, I attribute the cure. DAVID McFARLAND.

January, 1845. Pastor of the Baptist Church in Coloose".

Testimony from Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. June 5, 1845.

SIR.—Sometime last January. I was taken with a violent cold, attended with a distressing cough, which in the course of a few days brought on a bleeding of the lungs, with much soreness of the chest, pain in the side and much soreness of the breast. After being confined to my bed for some days and getting no better, Mr. Pardke, formerly Deputy Sheriff of this county, recommended me to get a bottle of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, observing that he had been similarly afflicted, and by the use of that medicine had been speedily and entirely cured. I immediately got a bottle, and after using it a short time the result was as he predicted—I got entirely well. From the benefit I received from the Balsam, and from the universal good name it bears among my friends who have used it for diseases of the lungs and chest, I am induced to believe it to be one of the best medicines now in use for those diseases, and as such recommend it to the public.

W. W. SWIFT.

Remarkable cure of a Dangerous Cough.

To S. TOUSEY. CATO 4 CORNERS, N. Y. Aug. 6, 1844.

Sir—We are entirely out of the Hungarian Balsam, having sold all you left with us, in our immediate vicinity, and in justice to the medicine must say with astonishing success. A few days since a young gentleman of this town called at our store who had been for months afflicted with a very distressing cough, and wanted a bottle of the Balsam. We told him it was of little use for him to take it or any thing else—HE MUST DIE. He took a bottle, however, and afterwards had another. Yesterday he called again very much improved in appearance, and said he was rapidly gaining strength—but had it not been for the invaluable Hungarian Balsam he must have died. We want some more of the medicine directly.

Yours respectfully, INGHAM & HAVENS.

[*From Esq. W. E. Fisk, Canastota, N. Y.*, dated CANASTOTA Nov. 7, 1846]

To S. TOUSEY, Agent, &c.—Sir: Having used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with the very best success for lung complaints, and having seen it used by my friends with like success, I was induced last spring to become an Agent for the sale of the same, since which I have sold a great number of bottles, and have in almost every instance learned that it had succeeded beyond all expectation, in some cases where the patient had been by Physicians of respectability PRONOUNCED INCURABLE, and their cases hopeless, and I most cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, assuring them that in most cases they will find speedy relief. (Signed) WILLIAM E. FISK.

More Proof.

Establishing the efficacy of the Hungarian Balsam of life.

[From Deacon Lewis, of Utica, dated UTICA, February 4, 1845.]

I cheerfully give my name in favor of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life. Last April, my wife was attacked with a violent cough, attended with a severe and most DISTRESSING PAIN IN THE SIDE, so bad as to deprive her of rest. While in this situation, I called on Messrs. Warner & Co. for some medicine, and they recommended this Balsam. I purchased a bottle, and by the time we had used about one half of it, my wife began to get better, and after using the remainder, her health was completely Restored. Since that time I have recommended the Balsam to my friends, many of whom have used it with like success. (Signed) JOHN LEWIS.

Deacon of the First Baptist Church in Utica.

Further Evidence.

[From the P. M. at Burlington Flats, Otsego Co. N. Y. dated Jan. 1845.]

I am again under the necessity of ordering a new supply of the Balsam.—My wife still continues the medicine and is improving. It is doing wonders in this section, I heard of a friend 50 miles from here who was considered in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION. I sent him two bottles of the Balsam about two weeks since, and to day I heard from him, and the Balsam is acting on him like a charm. (Signed) A. E. ARNOLD.

The Messrs. Metcalf, of Genesco, N. Y. (one of whom is a practising physician) in ordering a new supply of the Balsam, says that 'In some SEVERE CASES our customers *complain* of receiving *great benefit* from its use.

S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the Western States. Sold in Erie by CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House.

WESTFIELD MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscribers having a good assortment of New England marble on hand, from different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot tables, Monuments, &c. which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county, Pa. not living farther than Erie, lettered in first rate style, and delivered, at the following prices: Small, for children, $1 50 per foot; Middle size, for aged people, $1 62 per foot; Largest size $1 75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us a few inscriptions as we have recently been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather a bragging way, that they were sticking it to the Erie and Crawford county people good. They brag very lustily of selling to the "Pennamites" at from $2 50 to $3 per foot. Should any of the people of Erie county be in want of any thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions, or come themselves, and they shall have a first rate article at the above prices.

HIRAM SIKES & CO.

Westfield, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1845. 17t

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.

October 24, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

COLEMAN'S HEAVE POWDERS,

A CERTAIN CURE FOR HEAVES AND COUGH IN HORSES.—A long familiarity with the diseases to which they are subject have at length resulted in the discovery of this exceedingly valuable remedy for the *Heaves* and *Cough*—a disease which produces more misery and death among these noble animals than any other to which they are exposed. I have no hesitancy in saying that my Powder will effectually and thoroughly *eradicate every symptom* and *vestige* of this painful and dangerous disease, if given in any reasonable length of time after it has been contracted. When you discover symptoms of *Cough* or *Heaves* in your horse, resort to this Powder without delay, use it perseveringly, and attend to the hints accompanying the directions for the treatment of the animals, and in nine cases out of ten you will find that it cures.

If any desirous of seeing certificates of cures, of them call on the agent. Price 50 cents per bottle. Manufactured by A. D. Coleman, New York CARTER & BROTHER, agents, Erie, Pa.

March 27, 1847. 45

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Law, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to call at the office and settle their respective accounts, on or before the first of February next. Those who neglect this notice may incur costs.

JOHN GALBRAITH,
CARSON GRAHAM.

Erie, Jan. 11, 1847. 3t45

The Books and papers of the late firm of GALBRAITH & GRAHAM are by mutual agreement left with me for the purpose of closing up the business of the concern and collecting all debts, which I am obliged to do as speedily as possible. I have associated with me in business WM. S. LANE and WM. A. GALBRAITH, Esqs. and continue the office lately occupied by Galbraith & Graham, under the firm of GALBRAITHS & LANE, where all business in the line of the profession, will be attended to with promptness and despatch. JOHN GALBRAITH.

Erie, February 3, 1847. 38

STEAM ENGINES.

WE are now prepared to make or repair Steam Engines, and to satisfy those who have doubts as to our ability to turn out *superb work*, we invite their inspection of one which we have recently built and put in operation at our Foundry.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

N. B.—A second hand Engine of 8 horse power, together with bellows for a small Foundry, for sale at a bargain. L., S. & C.

Erie, March 20, 1847. 41

WE would not have the Gentlemen infer that our stock is *exclusively* for Ladies. They will please call and see a full assortment of goods that they want. Among others the best French Cloth that can be found in the place, and cassimeres to correspond, at prices as near the importation cost as they will ask. Also summer Hats, Caps, Gloves, Hosiery, Cravats, Collars, Hdkfs., &c. &c., at METCALF'S.

May 29, 1847.

NOTES OF AN EXILE, by L. W, Miller, being an account of the authors confinement at Van Deamans Land, just received and for sale at Spafford's Bookstore.

Erie, May 8, 1847. 51

LADIES Cravats and Points, a fine selection and something new, together with some nice hat Ribbons, just opened at the coner opposite the Eagle. April 28.

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

THE highest price paid for Wool at No. 1, Commercial Exchange, French street.

MOSES KOCH.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

ASHES! ASHES!!

I WILL pay 3 cents per bushel for good field ashes, and 12 1-2 cts per bushel for house ashes delivered at my ashery or M'Kean corners.

Erie, Oct. 24, 1016. C. M. TIBBALS.

ASHES.—Those having good Ashes will do well to deliver them at our ashery soon as we are now working off what we have on hand.

April 8th, 1847. S. JACKSON & Co.

AXES.—Waters & Co's Cast Steel Axes by the dozen or single.

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

February 13, 1847. 39

DOCT. WISTAR'S Genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry the Celebrated remedy for Consumption and other diseases of the Lungs. Also Wistar's Gentle Purgative Pills. For sale by Dr. P. Hall, Agent, corner of State an Seventh sts, Erie, Pa.

Oct. 10, 1846.

WOODEN WARE.—Bowls, Wash tubs, mop handles, butter prints, ladles, &c.

July 17. T. W. MOORE.

NOTICE.—The Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufacturing business will be carried on at the old stand of Ashley & Kelsey, where a constant supply of all articles manufactured by him will be kept for sale at wholesale and retail. Old Copper and Brass Ware taken in payment for Tin Ware. JOSEPH KELSEY, Jr.

Erie, July 6, 1844. 7

L. WARREN,

HAS removed his sash, blind and door Shop to State, between 7t hand 8th streets, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order all articles in his line on the shortest notice. Those wishing to obtain first rate work at low prices would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Glazing done at all times. Glass and Putty kept constantly on hand

May 10, 1846. 51

S. SMYTH

HAS JUST RECEIVED

from New York, per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

March 16, 1846. 5

FIRST APPEARANCE.

B. TOMLINSON, GEORGE KELLOGG.

THE subscribers, though some time in business have not before found it convenient or agreeable to introduce into the papers a general advertisement. Being rather of a modest turn, they have been situated somewhat like the stranger in New York, who got upon a dry goods box in Broadway, to wait till the crowd should get by; and like him, having attracted a little public notoriety, they are prepared to get down and move quietly along, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to a choice selection of GROCERIES, interspersed with a few staple Dry Goods and other notions, just received from New York, Cincinnati, &c., which they design to sell pretty cheap for ready pay. Please call and see at 109 French street, next door to R. O. Hulbert, Esq's office, and at Sixth street Canal Basin.

B. TOMLINSON, & Co.

Erie Aug. 1, 1846. 11

BUFFALO AND NEW YORK ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

M. VAUGHN, No 2 Fleming Block, State Street. This establishment has acquired notoriety by selling all kinds of clothing as cheap as they can be purchased in New York city.—Call and see. A suit of clothes can be made at this establishment in ONE DAY'S notice, in the latest style and most approved fashion.

Just received a general assortment of Clothing and cloth, suitable for the season and for sale at prices reduced to the pecuniary means of all. For instance a good article of cloth, all wool, at 50 cts per yard and every thing else in proportion.—Cutting also done to order at reduced prices. All orders from the country promptly attended to.—The child can buy as cheap here as the best judge. Customers generally can depend on having their work done right, and no mistake.

Erie, Dec. 20, 1845. 15

SHAWLS.—The China Crape, Silk, Embroidered do., Bozah and Zephins, do., Summer Cashmere, flowered and rainbowed Worsted, that are decidedly rich, at

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S.

April. 29 1847. 50

HERE WE COME.

The New Jew Store Ahead!!!

JUST received at the *New* Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which, having been bought at *extremely low prices* and the subscribers having encountered neither "perils by sea or land," in their journey to Philadelphia and New York Markets, *can* and *will* be sold as cheap—not to say a little *cheaper*—than at any other *Jew* or *Gentile* Store between New York and "Sundown." Our stock consists in part of

SILKS of all kinds, descriptions and colors, from plain black to the most fashionable plaid, striped or watered.

GINGHAMS, French, English, Scotch and American, varying in price and quality to suit customers.

SHAWLS, Silk, Cashmere, Barrage, etc., etc. at prices that cannot fail to please.

M. DE LAINES, of all qualities, from 20 cts. upwards.

BONNET RIBBONS, of all colors, qualities, shades and prices.

GLOVES, that cannot fail to fit the most delicate hand, at prices in accordance with the most delicate purses.

French Worked Linch cambric Handkerchiefs, a beautiful article, and very cheap for the quality. Also, embroidered do do, together with many other articles, too numerous to mention, but which we will take pleasure in showing to customers and others. Also—a splendid stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

consisting of Pants, Vests, and Coats, of all prices and qualities, and Boots and Shoes, of all kinds. Call and see, and don't forget the place, No. 1, Fleming Block, State Street.

ISAAC ROSENZWEIG & CO.

Erie, April 29, 1847. 50

BONNETS & BONNET TRIMMINGS.

WE have this day opened, and offer for sale a large stock of Bonnets, Ladies and Misses sizes, at prices far below the market, among which are some of the richest style French Lace, Bead wrought, China Rice, Pearl Straw, Gimp, &c., together with a good assortment of trimmings. Some of the real French flowers that are beautiful; also Ribbons, &c. &c., at

May 29, 1847. METCALF'S.

GOLD PENS.—Levi Brown's Gold Pens, the most celebrated maker of the article, a good assortment kept constantly on hand; also the different kinds of cheap (dearest) Pens, at

G. LOOMIS & Co's,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 10, 1847. 8

1847.

WALKER & COOK.

FORWARDING, COMMISSION & PRODUCE MERCHANTS.—Will continue the Forwarding and commission business as usual, at their ware-house on the Public Dock, Erie, Pa. and will be ready on the opening of Navigation of the present year to contract for the shipment of Merchandise from the eastern cities, or other places, to Erie, as they are connected with *good* responsible lines, and having some of the first class of Steam Boats and Propellers on the lakes running to their house, thereby ensuring the safe and speedy transmission of all property entrusted to their care. They will attend to the forwarding of goods up and down the lakes or to any of the Canadian ports on Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence—also south by the Erie Extension Canal.

CASH advances made on all kinds of Produce and sales promptly attended to. They will keep constantly on hand Bituminous Coal, in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers.

ALSO—Salt, Plaster in bbls, or bulk, Fish Iron, Nails, stoves and Castings of every description.

REFERENCES.

C. M. Tibbals, Erie,
John C. Beebe, "
Smith Jackson & Co. "
Johnson, Himrod & Co. "
Holt, Palmer & Co. Buffalo.
O. N. Chapin, Albany,
W. Monteith & Co. "
Otis, Clapp & Co. Boston,
George W. Holt & Co. N. Y. city,
E. B. Allen, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
James Browne, Toronto C. W.
Wm. D. King, St. Catherines, "
Standart, Jarves & Co. Cleveland, O.
Albert Ives, Detroit, Mich.
Newberry & Dole, Chicago, Illinois.

Erie, March 14, 1847. 43

MURRAY WHALLON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, ERIE, PA.

HAVING so far arranged and systemized his official duties as to enable him to devote a great portion of his time to his profession, will attend to all legal business entrusted to him.—He will attend the Courts in the Counties of Erie, Warren, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Clarion and Jefferson, and the Supreme Court of this State; and has professional arrangements by which he will transact business in the adjoining Counties in New York and Ohio. All monies collected will be remitted by Drafts on New York or Philadelphia without any charge for Exchange. He will also take charge of and prosecute Claims against the United States, draw and superintend applications for Pensions, Patents, &c.

Of the ability and integrity with which all business confided to his care will be performed, it would not be proper in this place to speak, but those having Legal Business to transact, or Collections to make in this section of country, are respectfully referred to the following gentlemen:

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
GEN. CHARLES M. REED,
Messrs. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT, } Erie, Pa.
NOSES KOCH, Esq.
THOMAS WSTERRETT,
VINCENT, HIMROD & Co.
A. D. & T. W. PATCHIN, Esq's.
HENRY K. SMITH, Esq.
CHARLES H. S. WILLIAMS, Esq. } Buffalo.
JAMES MULLETT, Esq.
PHILIP DOSHIMER, Esq.
HENRY W. ROGERS, Esq.
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